THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, FEBUARY 2, 1905. NO. 24

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING--- WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeyings About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Jan. 30—Butter firm at 26c; no offering and no sales. Last week 29½c; last year 26c. Out put of the week 420,200 lbs.

The creamery ice house is being filled this week.

See our 3 5 and 10 cent goods, they are bargains, at Osmond's.

Pearl and Lillie Horton spent Saturday and Sunday at Grayslake.

O. A. Beswick of Libertyville was an Antioch caller on Tuesday.

Hear the song sermon at the Methodist church next Sunday evening.

Mrs. W. F. Ziegler and Mrs. W. C. Cleworth were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. Ganainie of Dover, Wis., is visiting with her daughter. Mrs. L. L. Soule.

Mr. and Mrs. John Engman and daughter spent Sunday and Monday in Chicago.

Miss Lois Garwood of Channel visited over Sunday with Marion and Goldie Davis.

For Sale—I have about 100 cords of good seasoned wood for sale. Inquire of H. B. Smith, Antioch Ill. 22w3

Miss Lula Mack left on Thursday of last week for Minneapolis, Minn., where she expects to remain for some time.

A 40-acre farm near Sand Lake, good house and barn. Price $2,850.
James & Johnson.

Mrs. Jacob King and son Jesse left on Tuesday for a few days visit with relatives at Burlington, Wis.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

Mr. T. A. Emmons and daughter, Mrs. Gilbert returned home on Saturday last after a three weeks visit with relatives at Grayslake, Libertyville and Waukegan.

New and second hand pianos and sewing machines for sale or rent, or will trade for horses. L. B. Grice. 20tf

Watch these columns next week for announcement of the date of a social to be given by the Mystic Workers some time in the near future.

For Sale—A seven room house with barn good well and cistern, good location. Part payment if desired. Inquire at this office. 23tf

Last week Mrs. Libbie King received word of the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Ray of Waukegan. At the present time she is much better.

Lawyer Heydecker, a son of C. T. Heydecker spent the latter part of last week in Antioch, with the view of opening a law office here some time in the near future.

A mid week Gospel meeting will be held at the Methodist church every Wednesday evening. This will take the place of the Thursday night prayer meetings.

A letter received last week from Jerry Savage at Caswell, Alabama, says the cold wave has reached them and that it has been cold enough to spoil their garden and has even frozen ice in the house.

Dr. Chas. H. Barber has accepted a position as traveling optician for a Chicago firm. He has stored his household goods and expects to assume his new duties soon. His wife will accompany him.

Services at the Methodist church next Sunday will be as follows: 10:00 o'clock a. m. class meeting; 10:30 preaching service and reception of members; 11:45 Sunday School; 6:45 Epworth League devotional meeting; 7:30 preaching and reception of members. You are invited to all of these services.

The Court of Honor will give a New England supper, program and dance at their hall over Thayer & Vickers store on Friday evening, Feb. 10, 1905. Supper 25 cents, dancing 50 cents a couple, program free. Come and hear a good program by home talent, partake of an excellent supper and enjoy the dance.

Word was received here the fore part of the week of the death of Miss Mary Isbester which occurred on Sunday last at Alburquerque, New Mexico, to which place she had gone for her health but had only been there about ten days. She was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. John Isbester, was twenty-one years of age and an orphan her mother having died when she was quite a small child, and her father was buried only last April. She was a niece of Mrs. Jerome Burnett and also James Isbester of this place. The remains will be brought back for interment in the Angola cemetery at Lake Villa.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. N. Larson on Sunday, January 29, a baby girl.

Harry Osmond was transacting business in Richmond Monday and Tuesday.

The Junior League meetings will be held on Wednesday afternoons instead of Thursdays.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ames are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy who came to their home on Sunday last.

If you want a house and lot in Antioch, we have two new houses well located.
James & Johnson.

You would be surprised to see the variety of goods that can be bought for 3 5 10 and 15 cents at Osmond's furniture store.

For Sale—a good work team, harness and new wagon. Inquire of E. W. Little Antioch Ill. 22w5

While helping a sick neighbor, Mrs. Fred Larson had the misfortune to fall and sprain her ankle quite badly.

G. E. Webb of Olustee, Oklahoma, is visiting this week with relatives and friends in Antioch. He says that they have had snow and some quite cold weather in that vicinity, the thermometer registering as low as zero.

The Chicago Daily Review is the only Chicago daily you can get for one dollar a year, 75c for six months, 50c for three months. All important news, a daily magazine feature, complete market reports. Send a dollar to Daily Review, Coca-Cola Building, Chicago, Ill.

There will be a Cheap Rate Excursion to Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory on Feb. 7, and also on Feb. 21. Mr. George Webb, will accompany this excursion on the 7th, and anyone wishing to take the trip will communicate with him at Antioch. Round trip tickets will be $20.00. 24w2

Men wanted to join Contracting Company. Shares sell at $10.00 each, any man who has a trade in the building line can join us by taking ten shares at $10.00 each must pay for one share, the balance can be deducted from time to time from his wages and if we cannot employ any stock holders steady we will cheerfully refund his money. Get an interest in our Company at once. Milwaukee-Chicago Construction Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 21w4

RAISORS TO HAVE RIVAL

Razors are out of date as shaving implements. A wonderful chemical preparation has been discovered, which, when applied to the face, removes the hair completely, without injury to the most delicate skin, in six to ten minutes. The cream is applied to the face, allowed to remain a short time, then the face is sponged off, leaving it as clean and smooth as a child's. This remarkable discovery was made by H. Buge, a druggist of Cary, Ill. He has been experimenting for months, but was unable to obtain satisfactory results until a week or two ago, when a certain formula proved to be exactly right. A number of men were shaved with the cream, among them being Peter Seward, of Cary, whose beard is heavy and of luxuriant growth. The cream worked like a charm, removing the stubble without irritation or bad effects of any kind. The cream does not injure the most tender face, and yet shaves closer than a razor. A four ounce bottle, sufficient for twelve shaves, can be sold for 25 cents. It must be applied with the fingers or a fiber brush, as it will quickly destroy a hair brush. After shaving with the cream the beard grows again, the same as with an ordinary razor. The virtues of this cream are vouched for by physicians and other reputable citizens of Cary.

Wolves in Kenosha County.

Notwithstanding the fact that several wolves have been killed in Kenosha county during the past few months, it is stated that there are still several of the animals in the town of Somers and they are making all sorts of trouble for the farmers in that town. The wolves are most daring, and seem to have no fear of the guns of the farmers. During the past week one of the animals was roaming about the farm of Andrew Sorensen. The farmer had just killed half a dozen hogs and the carcasses had been hung up. While Sorensen was in the house eating his supper the wolf came along and pulled down all the carcasses and was tearing them to pieces when discovered. The farmers will probably organize a hunt for the wolves.

Battleship Armor.

The thickness of armor on modern warships is truly astonishing. The side armor of a first-class battleship usually varies from 16½ inches thick at the top of the belt to 9½ inches at the bottom. The gun turrets are often protected by armor from 15 inches to 17 inches thick.

$5,000,000 IRON WORKS

RONDOUT IS TO RECEIVE LARGE INDUSTRIES

Flagler Iron & Steel Co. to Build One Million Dollar Plant. St. Paul Road to Have Switch Yards

The deal involving almost 3,000 acres of land in and between Libertyville and Rondout and which for several weeks has been quietly negotiated by representatives of whom nobody could authoritively determine, transpires to be of a triple nature.

First a large section of land was sought by the Flagler Iron & Steel Co., and lying it is conjectured between the DesPlaines river and Rondout. Then the St. Paul railroad wanted to acquire a tract for switch yards, transfer sheds and car repair shop. Naturally promoters were necessary and they saw prospects of fortunes to be made in the rise of land values certain to follow establishment of two such mammoth industries and in addition to securing land for the companies mentioned, on their own responsibility optioned large sections adjoining. The assistance of local men was procured by the promoters to obtain options on 3000 acres and almost that amount is under contract at a price per acre varying from $125 to $200. The farms acquired directly east of and in Libertyville village are susposed to be that portion of the tract to be sub-divided and converted into residence sites to be sold to employes of the mills, car shops and railroad yards and is bought merely with a view to speculation by men having inside information of the deal. In and about Roundout will be the St. Paul's switch yards and shops.

Speaking of the location of the Flagler company, the Railway and Engineering Review, one of the most reliable and prominent trade journals published, had the following to say under date of January 21: The Flagler Iron & Steel Co., with offices in Suite 1322-1323 First National Bank building, Chicago, has been organized under the laws of South Dakota with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Fifty thousand shares of a par value of $100 each will be issued, divided into 30,000 shares of preferred stock and 20,000 common. The company was organized by Harvey K. Flagler, formerly of New York, who is its president, in association with several other gentlemen, and its plant will be buit at Flagler, Lake county, Ill., adjoining the town of Rondout, 28 miles north of Chicago. The company will make a specialty of the manufacture of lap-welded iron and steel boiler tubes and lap and butt-welded pipe, of which products it will be the largest manufacturer in the west. The company proposes to erect a blast furnace, rolling mills and tube and pipe works. The company will have control of its own ore supply, having bought 461 acres at Republic, Mich., adjoining the mine of the Republic Iron Co. Six shafts have already been sunk and it is stated that the mine will supply the company's needs for many years.

Already preliminary action has been taken to have Rondout re-named Flagler, and this will doubtless be accomplished. The land optioned lays between the Madden and Bulkley road or the north village limits of Libertyville on the north, Rondout on the south and the main line or Milwaukee division of the St. Paul on the east and Desplaines river on the west, excepting only the Galloway and Lawrence farms in Libertyville and fronting on Milwaukee avenue. The Clark and Appley farms may be optioned later which also lay along Milwaukee avenue.

Our Assets at Panama.

The present chief engineer of the Panama Canal, speaking recently of our acquisition of the holdings of the French company, gave it as his opinion that "the trade was certainly a good one", and in proof of this he briefly enumerated some of the leading elements embraced in the transaction. In the first place, we are now in possession of a strip of land 10 miles wide and 47 miles long; we hold the franchise; we have 99 per cent of the stock of the Panama railroad, including the Panama steamship line; all the elaborate and very valuable results of the surveys of the French engineers, and the vast amount of excavation done during a period of twenty-four years; the machinery and supplies, for which $29,000,000 was paid in cash, not a little of which machinery can still be used; about 3,500 ten-yard steel dump cars, of which 2,500 are serviceable; and between two and three hundred locomotives, which, according to the chief engineer, are "a great deal better than the average locomotive that an ordinary railroad contractor uses." Furthermore, Mr. Wallace says that we have steel enough for 150 to 200 miles of construction track, and considerable heavy excavating machinery, which has been kept under cover, and is in very good condition. The "trade" was certainly an exceedingly good one.

First American Fire Engine.

In 1731 the first fire engine was taken from England to New York.

Death of Mrs. Gelstrup.

On Sunday morning, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Lightner, occurred the death of Mrs. Harold Gelstrup. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lightner, and was quite well known in this community. She was born in the town of Salem, and her entire life has been spent in this vicinity. She was born on the twenty-fifth day of December 1892, and was married to Harold Gelstrup on the sixth day of January 1903.

Mrs. Gelstrup was never of a strong constitution and about a year ago her health began to fail rapidly. Every thing within the power of medical skill was done but to no avail. Early in the fall she appeared to be somewhat better and thinking a change of climate might prove beneficial to her, her husband took her to Iowa where they remained about six weeks, but while there she again grew worse and was brought back home. For the past few weeks she has failed very rapidly and her death was daily expected. On Friday she underwent an operation, it was at first thought that she might recover but she steadily grew worse until Sunday morning at 6 o'clock when death came to relieve her suffering. She was a young woman in the prime of life her age being twenty-three years, one month and four days. The cause of her death was given as "tubercular aparatinitis."

She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, her father and mother and two sisters, Mrs. Fred Kinrade of this place and Mrs. Lee Hill of Sioux Rapids, Iowa, who arrived here on Tuesday afternoon.

The funeral was held on Wednesday, February 1, at one o'clock, from the home, Rev. Wm. C. Cleworth officiating, and the remains were laid at rest in the Liberty Cemetery. The News joins with their many friends in extending to the family their most sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Nervy Robbers.

A band of robbers succeeded in stealing a quantity of valuable gold quartz from a mine at Bendigo, New South Wales, though they had to climb 7,000 feet of ladders to accomplish the theft.

DR. KARR APPRECIATES A GOOD JOKE

The following taken from an Iola, Kansas, paper will be appreciated by the many friends here of Dr. J. E. Karr, a former resident of Antioch:

Dr. Karr is of the firm belief that more amusing things happen in a gas office than in any other place in the world. "Of course," said the doctor, the other day. "I have gotten over feeling touchy about getting raked over the coals about the gas situation that has gotten so old that it is rather funny and I would really feel lonesome if I didn't hear it. Some times when I see that a man is particularly irate I go out and leave my wife to deal with him. She can usually bring him around and get him in good humor, but then when an angry woman comes in I have to take it. The other day a woman by the name of Smith came in and complained that she had been paying another Smith's gas bill for the past six months. I said, "My good woman, there are eight or nine families of Smiths in this town and when we took this office their initials were badly mixed. I suppose that's where the trouble comes in." "That's just it," she said, "it's always the way. I tell you if my husband ever dies and a man by the name of Smith ever proposes to me he'd better look out, for I believe I'll kill him." The dreadful earnestness with which she said it and her extreme anger made me laugh in her face and then she flounced out of the office in a rage."

Farm House Burned.

The farm residence of Mathias Thomesen, located a few miles south of Rosecrans, in the town of Newport, burned to the ground on Saturday evening.

The fire caught in the upper story, and had gained much headway before being discovered. With the assistance of the neighbors most of the furniture was carried from the burning building and saved, but the residence was a total loss. It is said that Thomessen lost a large sum of money which he had in the house. There was no insurance.

Fire at Ingleside.

On Sunday morning fire was discovered in the lumber yard owned by Mr. Lee Nelson at Ingleside, and despite the efforts of the citizens the entire contents were consumed. Mr. Nelson had been in business only a few months and the loss is a heavy one for a young man. He carried a stock of lumber and feed to the amount of about $2,000 on which there was in insurance of $800. The origin of the fire is unknown. The plant will be rebuilt and in running order in about a week.

TWO MEN ARE RELEASED

SCHUMACHER AND WANNAMAKER RELEASED

More Witnesses for the Investigation Expected—Schumacher Makes a Revelation

The Kenosha Evening News of Monday of this week has the following to say in regard to the Wren murder:

Charles Wannamaker and N. J. Schumacher, two of the men arrested on Saturday afternoon for the murder of John Wren, have been released from the jail. Wannamaker was released on Saturday afternoon after he had made a statement to the district attorney in which it was clearly shown that he was in no way connected with the case. Furthermore he offered to be at the call of the district attorney at any time and he was allowed to go on his own recognizance. Schumacher was forced to remain in jail Saturday night and most of the Sunday. On Sunday afternoon he made a statement to the district attorney and as a result of this statement he was allowed to return to his home in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Mutz. The deputy sheriff has orders to remain in the presence of Schumacher at all times and it is understood that his release from jail is only a temporary one and that he will be returned to be present at the hearing on Feb. 7.

Neither of the attorneys in the case has seen fit to make public the statements made by Schumacher but men about the jail state that Schumacher "coughed up." In the meantime the other men at the jail spent a cheerless Sunday. They were kept in their cells most of the day and it is confidently believed that in a short time the confinement will tell on the men and one of them will make a full statement in regard to the killing of Wren.

On Monday morning the father-in-law of Douglas Barbyte, one of the accused men, came to Kenosha and had a conference with the district attorney to see what could be done to secure the release of Barbyte. The man was given no encouragement and was told that none of the men would be released until the murder of Wren had been cleared.

The arrest of the quintette of suspects has not put an end to the investigation into the crime and more witnesses are expected Tuesday. It is understood that Schumacher was released with the understanding that he was to aid the district attorney in hunting up some of the witnesses who are wanted.

It is still stated that Sweency, who has been missing for a long time, will be in the city this afternoon or tomorrow. It is said that the revelations made at the investigation may result in the officers of Salem being asked to close the Schumacher saloon. It is one of the old time saloons in Salem.

Rockefeller Wants to Incorporate.

A movement is on foot in Rockefeller instigated by the proprietor of the saloon recently opened there and Mr. W. H. Knigge to incorporate the village. There is no opposition among those who view it simply as a means to keep a saloon there, as the place now operates without a license and may be closed at any time.

Another faction argues that eventually the saloon will take out a county license, and that being the case, believe it best to incorporate and then instead of $500 a year going into the county coffers it would be paid to the village and furnish available funds for improvements.

Over Diamond Lake way are a number of this mind, and the proposition is to extend the limits to Diamond Lake corners, thus enabling the agitators to secure sufficient signers. Attorney Weiss, of Waukegan, represents the contingent seeking to incorporate.

Good Way to Hang China.

One ingenious woman hangs pretty china plates on the wall by the following method: Three or four large dress hooks were slipped over the edge of each plate; wrapping cord was then run across the back of the plate from hook to hook, fastened securely in the center, with a loop to hang the plate up by. White hooks being used they were scarcely noticeable when the plates were hung.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	40@50
Corn—70 lbs. ear	
Hay	$7 00 @ $12
MILL FEED.	
Bran	$20 00
Middlings	20 00@22 00
Gluton	21 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 50
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	$4 50
Hogs—Dressed	6 00
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	17c
Ducks	13c
Geese	10c
Chickens—Live weight	7c

Woodmen Entertainment.

To the neighbors of Lotus Camp No. 557, Modern Woodmen of America: Will you be at camp Monday evening, Feb. 6, to hear the entertainment that will be given. The program is as follows:

Prof. Huber.....Selection on Zeither
J. C. James, Jr.....Recitation
Walter Taylor.....Song, The Frog
C. M. Manley.....Recitation
George Hockney..Song, Man in the Moon
W. R. Williams.....Recitation
George Landry.....Song, Selected
C. M. Confer.....Recitation
Sol La Plant.....Song, Flock of Crows
Prof. Huber.....Selection
Kelley and Westlake.....A Duet

All members of Lotus Camp are invited to be present.

The Way they Do It in McHenry.

One of the male species is much concerned to how the ladies hold their skirts to, as he says, attract attention to their shape, and furnishes the following sketch which he thinks will give a good comparison of then and now:

In days long ago (in the six-ties you know) when grandma went walking she held her skirts so.	What would she say if she saw girls today with skirts clutched so tightly they all look this way?

Ringlin Bros. Buys Half Interest.

Ringling Brothers have bought a half interest in the Forepaugh & Sells show, which was recently sold to Jas. A. Bailey, owner of the Barnum and Bailey shows. Bailey paid $150,000 for the show and disposes of half of it to Ringling Brothers. The show will not be broken up, but will travel as an organization independent of the other shows owned by the same men. Winter quarters are now established in Columbus, Ohio, but it is understood that they want to move west and it is said that the recent negotiations for the purchase of Taylor's park at Freeport, Ill., were for the purpose of transforming the park into winter quarters for this big show.

KILLED WOMAN AT BURLINGTON

Not since the fall of 1899, when William Tullis, a brawny watchman, was found murdered on his post, has Burlington seen the excitement that ensued Saturday evening, when it became known that Mrs. D. F. Foley, aged 40 years, had been foully slain in her home on Geneva street, near the center of the city, by a boarder named Arthur Howe, aged 30, an employe of the Wisconsin Condensed Milk company, who afterward took his own life by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

The man and woman were alone in the house when the crime was committed, about 5 o'clock, and the discovery was made by a ten year old daughter of the murdered woman, who entered the house an hour later, and found the body of Howe lying on the kitchen floor, and that of her mother about six feet away in a back entry to the kitchen, the latter with two bullet holes in her head and her throat cut. Both bodies were covered with blood and the kitchen gave evidence of a desperate fight between the man and woman, pools of blood and bloody finger marks being found in various places.

No known cause can be assigned for the crime, but it evidently was premeditated on Howe's part. He absented himself from the factory in the morning on a plea of sickness, but at 2 o'clock in the afternoon he went to the plant and drew his week's pay, borrowing a revolver from a fellow workman "to kill a rabbit," and promised to return it at 4 o'clock. He returned to the house at once, and what followed can only be surmised, but it is thought that he proposed marriage and on Mrs. Foley's refusal fired six shots at the woman, two entering her body and the other three lodging in the ceiling and woodwork. Evidently not satisfied she was dead Howe cut her throat. His suicide followed.

The murderer came to Burlington from Michigan last July, and since then had boarded with Mrs. Foley. He had the reputation of being quiet and inoffensive. From letters found in the suicide's possession it was learned that while he was in Michigan last fall Mrs. Foley corresponded with him, and that on two occasions she had sent him money to return to Burlington.

Mrs. Foley seperated from her husband a number of years ago, and had supported herself and two children by her own exertions. She had the reputation of being an industrious and hard-working woman. She leaves a 14 year old son and a 10 year old daughter.

Wasted Time.

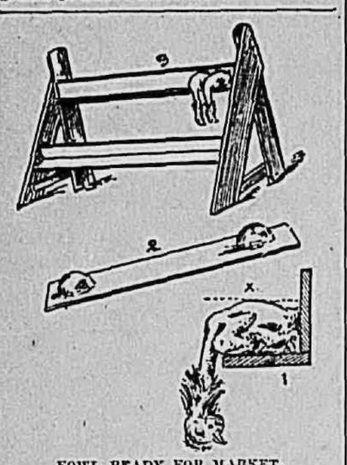
Those who seek admiration make admiration impossible.



Fowls For Market.

While the main consideration to the consumer is that the fowl should be reasonably plump and properly picked, the large city merchants demand certain things in the way of packing which the poultry raiser must carry out if he would be successful in such markets. One of the things is that the fowls be "shaped" before they are packed, and while this process makes a form that is not particularly pleasing, it is, perhaps, better than the misshapen fowls which would result if they were placed in boxes or barrels without any sign of packing. To make a shaper, first build a frame and then in this frame construct two troughs, each ten feet long. These troughs are constructed by nailing together two boards, seven-eighths of an inch thick and six inches wide, at right angles.

After plucking the fowls, lay the carcasses in the trough, with the heads hanging down, the legs alongside the breast and the breast downward. By gentle pressure force the carcass down



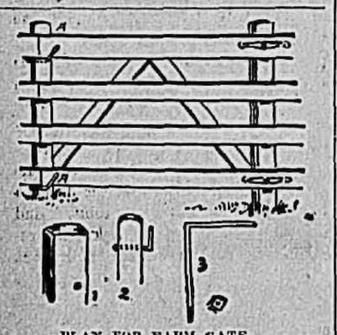
FOWL READY FOR MARKET.

into the angle of the trough. Cover each carcass with oiled paper; then have an inch board six inches wide to lay on the carcasses, and weight this board down with a brick or heavy stone at either end. As the carcass of the bird is slipped under the board, move the lower brick or stone to obtain the weight. The carcasses should be kept in this position for six or seven hours, and they will then be shaped and ready for packing in crates. The illustration shows the construction of this shaper in detail, and, as will be seen, any handy man can construct it readily.—Indianapolis News.

Making a Farm Gate.

When a gate is of considerable length, as farm gates must be to let a wagon pass through, there is always danger that they will sag, and mainly because the device used for the latch is faulty. Try the following plan of constructing a latch and see if it does not work well: Have the blacksmith bend a piece of half-inch round iron in L shape, making one arm one-quarter of an inch longer than the thickness of the post and the gate-board; the other arm should be about ten inches long. Bore a hole through the post under the board near the edge of the post, put the threaded end of the bent iron through and screw on the nut. Have the same arrangement at the lower part of the gate. When the gate is to be closed, turn the bar so that it will not be in the way and so when the gate is closed it will rest on the bar. Then turn the bar back so that the upright piece will be in position over the board. If, after a while, the bar works too readily, a nail may be placed in position, against which the bar will rest when it is turned.

The illustration, with the drawn details, shows the whole plan in such a



PLAN FOR FARM GATE.

clear manner that anyone can construct such a gate and attach the latches.

Egg Facts.

In order to furnish more definite information about the poultry business Secretary Wilson recently directed one of his men to get together all the facts available regarding the subject. The results of this inquiry present some surprising facts. According to the latest available tables, the value of all fowls on farms is $85,704,000. About $15,000,000 is deducted from this sum to represent the fowls under the age of three months, so that the balance embraces the stock that is kept for breeding and laying. The estimated number of chickens in the country is 250,000,000, producing for market in one year poultry worth $130,000,000 and eggs worth $144,000,000, a total value of about $280,000,000. This represents an income of 40 per cent.

The Boy on the Farm.

Have you got a boy? Does he get up early, milk cows, feed team, cattle and pigs? Does he take the team and plow or drag, or rake, or mow all day? What are you doing for him? Do you give him anything at all except his board and clothes and a little schooling in winter? What inducement do you offer him to stay with you and help you on the farm?

Suppose that instead of enforcing your legal claims to his services until he is of age, and thus disgusting him with farm life, and paving the way toward an unloved, neglected old age for yourself, you do the fair thing by this boy. Give him something for his own, let him be earning and saving a little money. Don't deny him the opportunity of an education if he desires one, for an ignorant man is surely going to be placed at a fearful disadvantage in the coming years; give him the best team and the best tools to work with and encourage him by kind appreciation. The reason so many boys leave the farm disgusted is because they are treated like little slaves by selfish, avaricious parents. You can treat a boy like a horse, or an ox, but the horse or ox will not run off, and the boys can and will, and we don't blame them.—Home Monthly.

Measuring Corn in Crib.

The common practice is to call two bushels of corn on the cob a bushel of shelled corn. This is not strictly correct, and in some States the legal bushel of ears is seventy pounds. But assuming that two bushels make but one, it will be easy to multiply the length, breadth and height of the crib in inches and thus get the number of cubic inches it contains. Then divide this by 2,150, the number of cubic inches in a bushel, and you have the number of bushels of ears. This divided by two will give you the approximate shelled corn. Another rule is that two cubic feet of dry corn on the cob will make a bushel of shelled corn. Then measure the length, breadth and height of the crib and divide these cubic feet by two to get bushels of shelled corn. These two methods will give a wide difference, for in a crib measuring twenty feet long, ten feet high and ten feet wide there should be by the first method a little over 800 bushels, while by the last method there would be 1,000 bushels. We do not believe that either method is perfectly accurate, and that the true measure lies between the two, the first being too small and the last too large.—St. Louis Republic.

Loss in Cured Fodder.

It has been found at the Ontario Experiment Station that the smallest necessary loss in curing occurs when the corn is fairly well matured and well eared, and contains not less than 30 to 35 per cent of dry matter. For clover the results indicate that 28 to 32 per cent of dry matter is better than a lower or higher per cent. Corn well matured and just in the glazing stage with the leaves still green is in the proper condition for the silo, and clover in full bloom, or a trifle past, and in good condition for hay, but not too dry, is the proper stage for this.

Use For Old Axes.

Cast-off axes can be made useful, as shown in the cut. The best use for this tool is for loading and unloading ties off a truck. It will save a lot of heavy lifting and tugging. A slight blow will sink it in to a tie. The part shown by dotted line, is cut out, while the remaining part is hammered out and pointed. I am a blacksmith by trade, and made twenty-five of these useful implements last winter.—W. B. Kelley, in Farm and Home.



MADE OVER AX.

Great Cranberry Marsh.

The largest cranberry marsh in the world is to be located in Burnett County, Wis. It will cover 4,000 acres. The tract is along the east bank of the St. Croix, extending from Norway Point, fifteen miles southeast of Hinckley, to near the mouth of Crooked creek, twenty miles east of Hinckley. It is about eight miles in length, and is from half a mile to two miles in width. The nearest point of the completed marsh will be within twelve miles of Grantsburg, Wis.—Exchange.

English Wheat.

The wheat crop of England is the smallest on record, surpassing even the previous lowest record of 1895. The trouble is not wholly due to an unfavorable season, but is the result of the steady shrinkage in acreage caused by the land being used for other crops.

Sheep Notes.

Feed only what the sheep will eat up clean.

Divide the flock according to age, size and sex.

Arrange to afford the ewes plenty of opportunity to exercise.

Feed the fleece and at the same time feed the body which is to produce it.

The foods which conduce most to bodily growth will make the best wool.

Don't buy a ram unless he has a good length of wool on his belly and legs.

In order to get a good fleece the sheep must be kept in a vigorous condition.

A well-growing and vigorous condition in the sheep is best for wool growing.

Sheep are rustlers, gleaners, scavengers and quarterly dividend payers, for they give you wool, lambs and mutton.

IS THE PULPIT DECLINING.

Quality of the Men Who Are Preparing for the Ministry.

After a thorough investigation of the question, "Is there a decline in the ministry?" Everett P. Tomlinson, in the World's Work, sums up the results of his inquiries among men of all denominations and most of the professions. He says:

From these opinions, facts and figures certain conclusions can be drawn that shed light upon the problem.

There is no real "dearth" of students for the ministry. There is a slight back-set at the present time, but it is not so great as has occurred in other years, and reports of attendance of students in the theological seminaries, when compared with similar reports of twenty-five years ago, show a marked and marvelous increase.

In some quarters there is a deterioration in the quality of students, but the reports are not altogether unanimous. Methodists and Episcopalians report a decided increase in numbers and in quality, and other religious bodies vary in localities and colleges in this respect.

There is a marked change in the sources of supply. The West and South provide a much larger proportion of students than the East. The response is greater in the newer regions than in the old, in the country than in the city, in the small churches than in the larger. There is also a steadily increasing drift away from the seminaries located in the country to those that are located in or near the large cities.

The chief causes keeping young men from the ministry are the poverty of the calling, the fear of the lack of intellectual and moral freedom, the conviction that the petty outweighs the larger in the work, and the suspicion of the present "beneficiary" system" which casts a blight over all. "Heresy," or the fear of its smirch, is the greatest obstacle.

There is a practically unanimous report of a higher type of life and of more Christian students in our colleges than ever before.

The deepest interest of the communities now is in questions that might be termed spiritual rather than religious, certainly not theological. Theology as a "science" has given place to Christianity as a life. The church as an organization has a weaker hold, while at the same time there is a greater interest in all vital questions and affairs. As a consequence what our forefathers heard as a distinctive "call to the ministry" is now finding expression in other and widely varied forms of service.

There is a blotting out of the former false distinction between "secular" and "sacred." Whatever men may think as to certain men or peoples, all history is now believed to be "sacred" and every day and every honest work as "holy." This fact has led many earnest young men who in former years might have believed themselves to be "called" to the work of the ministry now to believe that they can make their lives count for as much, perhaps more, if they give themselves to other lines of work that at one time were termed "secular."

Willing to Quit.

First Poker Player—I say we quit the game, now we're even.

Second Poker Player—Even! How do you make that out?

First Poker Player—Why, you had all of my money a while ago and now I've got all of yours!—Kansas City Times.

Result of Boycott.

The only place in the United States that guarantees freedom from strikes, lockouts and labor warfare is Battle Creek, Mich.

The story? The work people, merchants, lawyers, doctors and other citizens became aroused and indignant at the efforts of the labor unions throughout the country to destroy the business of one of our largest industries—the Postum Cereal Co., Lt'd, and at the open threats in the official union papers, that the entire power of the National and State Federations of Labor was being brought to bear to "punish" the industries of Battle Creek, and particularly the Postum Co.

This sprung from the refusal of C. W. Post to obey the "orders of the unions to take the Postum advertising away from various papers that refused to purchase labor of the labor trust—the unions.

Mr. Post was ordered to join the unions in their conspiracy to "ruin" and "put out of business" these publishers who had worked faithfully for him for years, and helped to build up his business. They had done no wrong, but had found it inconvenient and against their best judgment to buy labor of the labor trust. It seems a rule of the unions to conspire to ruin anyone who does not purchase from them upon their own terms.

An ink maker or paper maker who failed to sell ink or paper would have the same reason to order Post to help ruin these publishers. So the peddler in the street might stone you if you refused to buy his apples; the cabman to run over you if you refused to ride with him; the grocer order the manufacturer to discharge certain people because they did not patronize him, and so on to the ridiculous and villainous limit of all this boycott nonsense, in trying to force people to buy what they do not want.

If a man has labor to sell let him sell it at the best price he can get just as he would sell wheat, but he has no right to even intimate that he will obstruct the business, or attempt its ruin because the owner will not purchase of him.

The unions have become so tyrannous and arrogant with their despotism that a common citizen who has some time to spare and innocently thinks he has a right to put a little paint on his own house finds he must have that paint taken off and put on again by "the union" or all sorts of dire things happen to him, his employer is ordered to discharge him, his grocer is boycotted if he furnishes him supplies, his family followed and insulted and his life made more miserable than that of a black slave before the war. If he drives a nail to repair the house or barn the carpenter's "union" hounds him. He takes a pipe wrench to stop a leaking pipe and prevent damage to his property and the plumbers "union" does things to him. He cannot put a little mortar to a loose brick on his chimney or the bricklayers, plasterers or hod carriers "union" is up in arms and if he carelessly eats a loaf of bread that has no "union" label on it the bakers "union" proceeds to make life miserable for him.

So the white slave is tied hand and foot unable to lift a hand to better himself or do the needful things, without first obtaining permission from some haughty, ignorant and abusive tyrant of some labor union.

It would all seem rather like a comic opera, if it did not rob people of their freedom; that kind of work will not be permitted long in America.

Some smooth managers have built up the labor trust in the last few years, to bring themselves money and power and by managing workmen, have succeeded in making it possible for them to lay down the law in some cities and force workmen and citizens to "obey" implicitly, stripping them right and left of their liberties.

They have used boycotting, picketing, assaults, dynamiting of property and murder to enforce their orders and rule the people. They have gone far enough to order the President to remove certain citizens from office because the "Unions" wern't pleased.

That means they propose to make the law of the unions replace the law of this government and the union leaders dominate even the Chief Executive.

This is a government of and for the people and no organization or trust shall displace it. But the unions try it every now and then, led by desperate men as shown in their defiance of law and support of law breakers.

The "union" record of assaults, crippling of men and even women and children, destruction of property and murder of American citizens during the past two years is perhaps ten times the volume of crime and abuse perpetrated by slave owners during any two years previous to the Civil War. We are in a horrible period of lethargy, which permits us to stand idly by while our American citizens are abused, crippled and murdered in dozens and hundreds by an organization or trust, having for its purpose, thrusting what it has to sell (labor) upon us whether or no.

Suppose an American in a foreign city should be chased by a mob, caught and beaten unconscious, then his mouth pried open and carbolic acid poured down his throat, then his ribs kicked in and his face well stamped with iron nailed shoes, murdered because he tried to earn bread for his children. By the Eternal, sir, a fleet of American Men of War would assemble there, clear for action and blow something off the face of the earth, if reparation were not made for the blood of one of our citizens.

And what answer do we make to the appeals of the hundreds of widows and orphans of those Americans murdered by labor unions? How do we try to protect the thousands of intelligent citizens who, with reason, prefer not to join any labor union and be subject to the tyranny of the heavily paid rulers of the labor trusts?

Upon a firm refusal by Mr. Post to join this criminal conspiracy a general boycott was ordered on Grape-Nuts and Postum all over the country, which set the good red blood of our ancestors in motion, bringing forth the reply that has now passed into history: "We refuse to join any conspiracy of organized labor to ruin publishers, nor will we discharge any of our trusted employes upon the orders of any labor union. If they can make their boycott effective and sink our ship, we will go down with the captain on the bridge and in command."

This set the writers in labor papers crazy and they redoubled their abuse. Finally one of their official organs came out with a large double column denunciation of Battle Creek, calling it "a running sore on the face of Michigan," because it would not become "organized" and pay in dues to their labor leaders. The usual coarse, villainous epithets common to labor union writers were indulged in.

The result was to weld public sentiment in Battle Creek for protection. A citizen's association was started and mass meetings held. Good citizens who happened to be members of local unions, in some cases quit the unions entirely, for there is small need of them there.

The working people of Battle Creek are of the highest order of American mechanics. The majority are not union members, for practically all of the manufacturers have for years declined to employ union men because of disturbances about eleven years ago, and the union men now in the city are among the best citizens.

No city in the State of Michigan pays as high average wages as Battle Creek; no city of its size is as prosperous, and no city has so large a proportion of the best grade of mechanics who own their own homes.

So the work people massed together with the other citizens in the organization of the Citizen's Association with the following preamble and constitution;

Whereas, From 1891 to 1894 the strikes instigated by Labor Unions in Battle Creek resulted in the destruction of property and loss of large sums of money in wages that would have been expended here; and,

Whereas, These acts caused serious damage to the city and in a marked way delayed its progress at that time; and,

Whereas, Since the year 1894 the citizens have been enabled, by public sentiment, to prevent the recurrence of strikes and Labor Union disturbances which have been prevalent elsewhere; and,

Whereas, The employers of this city have steadfastly refused to place the management of their business under the control of Labor Unions, but have maintained the highest standard of wages paid under like conditions anywhere in the United States, and hereby unanimously declared their intent to continue such policy; and the employes of this city, a large percentage of whom own homes and have families reared and educated under conditions of peace and the well-earned prosperity of steady employment, have steadfastly maintained their right as free American citizens to work without the dictation and tyranny of Labor Union leaders, the bitter experience of the past offering sufficient reason for a determined stand for freedom; and,

Whereas, The attitude of the citizens on this subject has been the means of preserving peaceful conditions and continuous prosperity in marked contrast to the condition existing in other cities suffering from the dictation of Trades Unionism; it is therefore

Resolved, That the continuance of peace and prosperity in Battle Creek can be maintained, and the destructive work of outside interference avoided under the combined effort and action of all our people, by the formation of a Citizens' Association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—NAME.

ARTICLE 2.—OBJECTS.

First—To insure, so far as possible, a permanent condition of peace, prosperity and steady employment to the people of Battle Creek.

Second—To energetically assist in maintaining law and order at all times and under all conditions.

Third—To protect its members in their rights to manage their property and to dispose of their labor in a legal, lawful manner without restraint or interference.

Fourth—To insure and permanently maintain fair, just treatment, one with another in all the relations of life.

Fifth—To preserve the existing right of any capable person to obtain employment and sell his labor, without being obliged to join any particular church, secret society, labor union or any other organization, and to support all such persons in their efforts to resist compulsory methods on the part of any organized body whatsoever.

Sixth—To promote among employers a spirit of fairness, friendship and desire for the best interests of their employes, and to promote among workmen the spirit of industry, thrift, faithfulness to their employers and good citizenship.

Seventh—To so amalgamate the public sentiment of all of the best citizens of Battle Creek, that a guarantee can be given to the world of a continuance of peaceful conditions, and that under such guarantee and protection manufacturers and capitalists can be induced to locate their business enterprises in Battle Creek.

Then follows articles relating to membership, officers, duties, etc., etc., etc.

This constitution has been signed by the great majority of representative citizens, including our work people.

A number of manufacturers from other cities, where they have been suffering all sorts of indignities, inconvenience and losses from the general hell of labor union strikes, picketing, assaults and other interference, proposed to move, providing they could be guaranteed protection.

The subject grew in importance until it has reached a place where absolute protection can be guaranteed by the citizens of Battle Creek on the following broad and evenly balanced terms which guarantees to the workman and to the manufacturer, fairness, justice, steady work and regularity of output.

The new-coming manufacturer agrees to maintain the standard rate of wage paid elsewhere for like service, under similar conditions, the rate to be determined from time to time from well authenticated reports from competing cities. The tabulated wage reports issued by the Government Department of Commerce and Labor can also be used to show the standard rate, and it is expected later on that this government bureau will furnish weekly reports of the labor market from different centers, so that the workman when he is ready to sell his labor and the employer when he is ready to buy, may each have reliable information as to the market or ruling price.

The new-coming manufacturer also agrees to maintain the sanitary and hygienic conditions provided for by the State laws and to refrain from any lockouts to reduce wages below the standard; reserving to himself the right to discharge any employe for cause.

The Citizens' Association on its part agrees to furnish, in such numbers as it is possible to obtain, first-class workmen who will contract to sell their labor at the standard price for such period as may be fixed upon, agreeing not to strike, picket, assault other workmen, destroy property, or do any of the criminal acts common to labor unionism. Each workman reserving to himself the right to quit work for cause, and the Citizens' Association further pledges its members to use its associated power to enforce the contracts between employer and employe and to act en masse to uphold the law at all times.

The new industries locating in Battle Creek will not start under any sort of labor union domination whatsoever, but will make individual contracts with each employe, those contracts being fair and equitable and guaranteed on both sides.

Thus from the abuses of labor unions and their insane efforts to ruin everyone who does not "obey" has evolved this plan which replaces the old conditions of injustice, lockouts, strikes, violence, loss of money and property, and general industrial warfare; and inaugurates an era of perfect balance and fairness between employer and employe, a steady continuance of industry and consequent prosperity. The entire community pledged by public sentiment and private act to restore to each man his ancient right to "peace, freedom and the pursuit of happiness."

Other cities will be driven to protect their work people, merchants and citizens as well as their industries from the blight of strikes, violence and the losses brought on by labor unionism run amuck, by adopting the "Battle Creek plan," but this city offers industrial peace now with cheap coal and good water, first-class railroad facilities and the best grade of fair, capable and peaceable mechanics known.

Details given upon inquiry of the "Secy. of the Citizens' Association."

Identification.

The public should remember that there are a few Labor Unions conducted on peaceful lines and in proportion as they are worthy, they have won esteem, for we, as a people, are strongly in sympathy with any right act that has for its purpose better conditions for wage workers. But we do not forget that we seek the good of all and not those alone who belong to some organization, whereas even the law abiding unions show undeniable evidences of tyranny and oppression when they are strong enough, while many of the unions harbor and encourage criminals in their efforts to force a yoke of slavery upon the American people. As a public speaker lately said: "The arrogance of the English King that roused the fiery eloquence of Otis, that inspired the immortal declaration of Jefferson, that left Warren dying on the slopes of Bunker Hill was not more outrageous than the conditions that a closed shop would force upon the community. These men burst into rebellion 'when the king did but touch their pockets.' Imagine if you can their indignant protest had he sought to prohibit or restrict their occupation or determine the conditions under which they should earn their livelihood," and to assault, beat and murder them, blow up their houses and poison their food if they did not submit.

The public should also remember that good true American citizens can be found in the unions and that they deprecate the criminal acts of their fellow members, but they are often in bad company.

Salt only hurts sore spots. So, the honest, law abiding union man is not hurt when the criminals are denounced, but when you hear a union man "holler" because the facts are made public, he has branded himself as either one of the law breakers or a sympathizer, and therefore with the mind of the law breaker, and likely to become one when opportunity offers. That is one reason employers decline to hire such men.

A short time ago inquiry came from the union forces to know if Mr. Post would "keep still" if they could call off the boycott on Postum and Grape-Nuts.

This is the reply: "The labor trust has seen fit to try to ruin our business because we would not join its criminal conspiracy. We are plain American citizens and differ from the labor union plan in that we do not force people to strike, picket, boycott, assault, blow up property or commit murder.

We do not pay thugs $20 to break in the ribs of any man who tries to support his family nor $30 for an eye knocked out.

We try to show our plain, honest regard for sturdy and independent workmen by paying the highest wages in the State.

We have a steady, unvarying respect for the law abiding peaceable union man and a most earnest desire to see him gain power enough to purge the unions of their criminal practices that have brought down upon them the righteous denunciation of a long-suffering and outraged public, but we will not fawn, truckle, bend the knee, wear the hated collar of white slavery, the union label, nor prostitute our American citizenship under "orders" of any labor trust.

You offer to remove the restriction on our business and with "union" gold choke the throat and still the voice raised in stern denunciation of the despotism which tramples beneath an iron shod heel, the freedom of our brothers.

You would gag us with a silver bar and muffle the appeal to the American people to harken to the cries for bread of the little children whose faithful fathers were beaten to death while striving to earn food for them.

Your boycott may perhaps succeed in throwing our people out of work and driving us from business, but you cannot wrench from us that priceless jewel our fathers fought for and which every true son guards with his life. Therefore, speaking for our work people and ourselves the infamous offer is declined."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

Note by Publisher:

The Postum Company have a yearly contract for space in this paper which they have a right to use for announcements of facts and principles. Such use does not necessarily carry with it any editorial opinion.

COL. BECKWITH SAYS:

"I Take Pleasure in Commending Pe-ru-na For Coughs and Colds."



COL. PAUL E. BECKWITH

Colonel Paul E. Beckwith, Lt. Col., retired, 1st Reg. Minute Men, in a letter from 1503 Vermont avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"From the unqualified endorsement of many of my friends, I take pleasure in commending your remedies for coughs and colds."—Paul E. Beckwith.

ON FIELD OR BARRACKS PE-RU-NA IS EFFICACIOUS.

The constant exposure to the elements experienced in an out-door life is not so apt to cause coughs and colds as sedentary habits.

Those who are brought face to face with the weather every day in active life are much less liable to catarrhal diseases than those who are housed up in ill-ventilated rooms. And yet both of these classes are more or less subject to catarrh and catarrhal diseases. The soldier as well as the civilian finds it frequently necessary to use Peruna on account of coughs and colds.

ALL CLASSES ARE SUBJECT TO CATARRH.

No one is exempt. The strong and healthy are less liable than the weak and ill, but none entirely escape.

Peruna has always been a great favorite with the military men, both in the army and navy.

The strongest kind of testimonials are received from officers of high rank concerning the virtues of Peruna for all catarrhal ailments.

Only a small per cent of these can be used for publication for want of space.

Mr. Harrison L. Deam, Buruside Post No. 8, Department of the Potomac, Colonel Encampment No. 69, Union Veterans Legion, Colonel Green Clay Smith Regiment No. 17, U. V. U., Department of the Potomac, Military Order Loyal Legion, Department of Columbia, Major 34th Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, writes:

"There is no longer any question as to the curative qualities of Peruna in all catarrhal troubles. Its successful use by many of my friends entitles it to confidence and endorsement."

Northern Wisconsin

offers the finest opportunities for farmers, settlers and manufacturers. Maps and illustrated booklets issued by the Wisconsin Central Ry. giving valuable information can be obtained free by writing W. H. Killen, Land & Industrial Commissioner, or Jas. C. Pond, G. P. A., Wis. Cen. Ry., Milwaukee, Wis.

At Munich a large swimming bath has been fitted with a motor, connected with a contrivance which creates eighteen perfectly natural looking "sea waves" a minute.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

$25.00 Cream Separator



FOR $25.00 we sell the celebrated DUNDEE CREAM SEPARATOR, capacity 300 lbs. per hour; 350-pounds capacity per hour for $29.00; 500 pounds capacity per hour for $34.00. Guaranteed the equal of separators that retail everywhere at from $75 to $125.

OUR OFFER We will ship you a Separator on our 30 days' free trial plan, with the binding understanding and agreement if you do not find, by comparison, test and use that it will skim closer, skim colder milk, skim easier, run lighter and skim one-half more milk than any other Cream Separator made, you can return the Separator to us at our expense and we will immediately return any money you may have paid for freight charges or otherwise. Cut this ad out at once and mail to us, and you will receive by return mail, free, postpaid, our LATEST SPECIAL CREAM SEPARATOR CATALOGUE. You will get our big offer and our free trial proposition and you will receive the most astonishingly liberal CREAM SEPARATOR OFFER Ever Heard Of. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

CHALLENGE FREE STUMP PULLERS 1720 and WE PAY THE FREIGHT K. S. SMITH GRUBBER CO. COLE COUNTY, MO. U.S.A.

WILLMORE'S WINDOW POLISH Prevents Steaming and Frosting. Sells everywhere. Big profit for agents. Send stamp for sample. Charles B. Collette, Sole Agent, 201 St. Nicholas Ave., N. Y.

SIT STILL Read this. Griddle-grease, 100% easier, better than the old way; free catalogue. Agents wanted. Howard & Humphreys, K. 1117 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Fine IMPORTED WOOL DUSTERS. Nothing cheap about them but the price. Sample 25c. PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., Box 177, Pennsboro, W. Va.

WANTED Reliable Men and Women to sell our goods; big profit; write for terms. Great Chen Wing Supply Co., Anderson, Ind.

FREE Beautiful Ring or Stick Pin. Address THE NOVELTY CO., Truesdale, Mo

S. N. U. No. 5—1905

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

Making a Sale.

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shopman. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopman; "we have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches, and vice versa. I see the tan stitches, but not the vice versa."

The shopman explained that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.—Tidbits.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.

Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the back ache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."



Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

80 Bu. Macaroni Wheat Per Acre,



introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. It is a tremendous cropper, yielding in good land in Wis., Ill., Ia., Mich., Ind., O., Pa., N. Y., 80 bu. per acre, and on dry, arid lands, such as are found in Mont., Idaho, the Dakotas, Colo., etc., it will yield from 40 to 60 bu. This Wheat and Speltz and Manna Barley and Bromus Inermis and Billion Dollar Grass, makes it possible to grow and fatten hogs, sheep and cattle wherever soil is found.

JUST SEND 10c AND THIS NOTICE to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, alone worth $100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. [C. N. U.]

Alas! Poor Mary.

Mary had a little can,
Filled full of kerosene;
Mary lit the fire, and—
She hasn't since benzine.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

They always talk who never think, and who have the least to say.—Prior.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

CONGRESS

Preliminary steps for the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne were taken by the Senate Tuesday. The conference report on the Philippine railroad bill was agreed to. The army appropriation bill was reported. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the commissioners of the District of Columbia for a statement of the number of convictions for wife beating in the last five years and calling upon the interstate commerce commission for a list of the stockholders in railroad corporations. Mr. Bacon's resolution making inquiry of the President as to the agreement between the United States and Santo Domingo was referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. McCumber spoke in support of his amendment to the statehood bill providing for the admission of each of the four territories as a State. In the House bills were passed authorizing the Kensington and Eastern Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Calumet river in Cook county, Illinois, and extending the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri river at Oacoma, S. D.

In the Senate Wednesday the consideration of the army appropriation bill brought on a vigorous debate over the amendment to reduce the pay of retired army officers above the rank of major while on service with militia. Several amendments were suggested, but action on them and on the provision went over for the day. Some 200 pension bills were passed. A resolution calling on the Postoffice Department for information covering the dealings of that department with the railroads since 1873 was adopted. The House passed the District of Columbia and the military academy appropriation bills. The Senate amendments to the fortifications appropriation bill were not concurred in and the bill was sent to conference. The bill extending the presidential succession act so as to include the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce and Labor in the order named was passed. The agricultural appropriation bill was reported. Mr. Baker of New York made a speech bitterly assailing the protective tariff policy of the Republican party.

The agricultural appropriation bill was considered in the House Thursday, but the debate turned principally on the topic of restricting railroads in the matter of freight rates, the Hepburn bill forming the basis of the discussion. Mr. Williams of Mississippi said that the Democratic party was committed to views such as were expressed by the President in his message to Congress. Consideration of the agricultural bill had not been concluded when the House adjourned. The Senate passed the army appropriation bill, after modifying the provision concerning the assignment of retired army officers to active service with militia organizations. The effect of the change is to relieve Gen. Miles from its application. Mr. Gallinger and others criticised the amendment regulating the sale of army transports, claiming that the use of government vessels forced unfair competition upon the owners of private vessels. Mr. Hale condemned the operation of the general staff system in the army, and said he would oppose any effort to establish a similar system in the navy.

The House Friday passed the agricultural appropriation bill without material amendment. The usual discussion of the provision for free seed distribution was indulged in, Mr. Lilly of Connecticut characterizing it as petty larceny. The relative value of the cotton statistics as supplied by the census bureau and Agricultural Department also furnished the theme for a lively debate. The army appropriation bill was sent back to committee after Mr. Williams of Mississippi had objected to unanimous consent to concur in the Senate amendments and send the bill to conference, and after Mr. Hull had refused to make a motion to accept the Senate amendment regarding retired army officers assigned to active duty. Through his counsel, consisting of former United States Senators Anthony Higgins and John M. Thurston, Judge Swayne appeared in the Senate to make answer to the summons in connection with the impeachment proceedings against him as judge of the United States for the Northern district of Florida. They obtained a week's time to make complete response, and the time for the beginning of the trial was fixed at Feb. 10. The discussion of the statehood bill then was resumed, and Messrs. Gallinger, Bailey and Stewart spoke on the Gallinger prohibition amendment concerning the sale of liquor in the Indian territory.

In a session of less than two hours Saturday the House passed 373 pension bills and received for the calendar the naval and diplomatic appropriation bills. The session was devoted to legislation entirely devoid of discussion. Eulogies upon the character of the late Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts practically engrossed the time of the Senate. There were sixteen speeches by as many Senators, including Senator Hoar's colleague, Mr. Lodge, and his successor, Mr. Crane. After the conclusion of the memorial services the Senate adjourned out of respect to the dead Senator's memory.

A bill extending the extradition laws to the Philippines was passed by the Senate Monday. It was agreed to vote on the statehood bill Feb. 7, the amendments to be considered on that date under the ten-minute rule. Mr. Toller spoke in opposition to the bill. In the House the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills was agreed to, 121 to 112. The conference report on the Philippine government bill was presented. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and debated until adjournment.

In the National Capital.

Representative Fuller has introduced a bill providing for a dam across the Illinois river at Ottawa.

Ten Republican members of Massachusetts delegation in Congress adopted resolution favoring tariff revision.

Seven members of the House from Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast States issued statement opposing tariff revision.

Secretary Taft will visit the Philippines in July to study conditions in the island preparatory to convening the Filipino Assembly.

English Superstitions.

At Dawlish, in Devonshire, England, they ring the church bell during a thunderstorm to scare away the lightning. Lancashire agricultural laborers credit certain of their fellows with power to cast good and evil spells. At Dunstable, men carry a live snail in a pill box to ward off toothache, eat stewed earthworms as a cure for jaundice and fried mouse for whooping cough and cherish all the old superstitions as to the dead which made Merrie England sad.

SPREADING THE NEWS BROADCAST.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Diabetes—After Long Suffering Mr. G. Cleghorn Found a Permanent Relief in the Great American Kidney Remedy.

Port Huron, Mich., Jan. 30th.—(Special.)—Tortured with Diabetes and Bladder Disease from which he could apparently get no relief, Mr. G. Cleghorn, a bricklayer, living at 110 Buttler St., this city, has found a complete and permanent cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills and in his gratitude he is spreading the news broadcast.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills made a man of me," Mr. Cleghorn says. "I was a sufferer from Diabetes and Bladder Disease. I was so bad I could do no work and the pain was something terrible. I could not get anything to help me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. They helped me right from the first and now I am completely cured. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to all my friends and they have found them all that is claimed for them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Ills from Backache to Bright's Disease. They never fail to cure Rheumatism.

Hot Springs, Ark.

The best known health and pleasure resort on the continent. Elegant through service and low excursion rates via Iron Mountain Route, the shortest and quickest line to above point. Four daily trains from St. Louis. Descriptive and illustrated pamphlets on application to Ellis Farnsworth, D. P. A., 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

A Gloomy Prospect.

Mr. Finemind—My dear, my scientific works are bringing me in a fortune, and we will soon be rich.

Mrs. Finemind—Too bad. Now we will have to associate with a lot of nobodies who inherited their wealth.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Better Than a Shoehorn.

"Here is something I learned from an Englishman I met while at a friend's house," said a lawyer. "The house was in the suburbs, and we were occupying the same room. I found I had forgotten to bring a shoehorn and asked the Englishman if he had one. 'No, I haven't,' he said. 'Why don't you use a towel?' 'A towel,' I replied. 'Yes, a towel. Here, let me show you. Take a corner of the towel, so; lay the point in the heel of your shoe, so; put your foot in as far as it will go, right on top of the towel. Now, grab the towel and pull up on it. See how easy your foot slides in? It's better than a shoehorn.'"

MR. HAYDEN'S VIEWS

GIVES HIS OPINION OF THE BEST TREATMENT FOR PARALYSIS.

Declares That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored the Use of His Limbs When All Other Remedies Failed.

The premonitory symptoms of paralysis are: trembling of the hands; sudden loss of power in arms or legs, frequently affecting one whole side of the body; staggering; partial or entire inability to use the fingers distortion of the features, sometimes an uncontrollable quivering of the chin; severe pains; difficulty in speech. Frequently the first warning is a vague feeling of headache, vertigo and muscular weakness.

In a recent interview Mr. W. J. L. Hayden said: "I truly think that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a great medicine for they cured me when physicians and other remedies had failed to give me the slightest relief. Too close attention to business brought on an attack of nervousness which finally developed into paralysis. There were times when it was impossible for me to move my hands or to get up from a chair. At other times I had partial control of my limbs, but I was afraid to go far from the house for fear I might suddenly become helpless and have to be carried home.

"While I was in this miserable condition, I was stricken with malarial fever and confined to bed for four months. I had the best physicians, but while they relieved my fever, their treatment did not entirely drive the malaria from my system, and they did not help my paralysis in the least.

"I was well nigh despairing when a friend persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I had finished one box I could see results that encouraged me. My condition kept steadily improving, and when I had taken seven boxes I was cured of paralysis and the malaria was completely driven out of my system. For two years now I have enjoyed the best of health and have attended to business without any interruption."

Mr. Hayden's home is at No. 252 West 39th street, New York. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured many similar cases of paralysis, also locomotor ataxia. They are sold by all druggists. A treatment so simple, inexpensive and successful should be tried by every sufferer from partial paralysis in any of its stages.

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.



No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

The World's Greatest Skin Cure and Sweetest Emollient—Positively Unrivaled.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humors, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all else fails. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, speedily soothing and healing the most distressing cases.

Always in the Market.

Jinks—Why do these millionaires dress so shabbily?

Winks—So folks will take pity on 'em and buy their watered stocks.

Salzer's Home Builder Corn.

So named because 50 acres produced so heavily, that its proceeds built a lovely home. See Salzer's catalog. Yielded in Ind. 157 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Tenn. 198 bu., and in Mich. 220 bu. per acre. You can beat this record in 1905.



WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS?
120 bu. Beardless Barley per acre.
310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per A.
80 bu. Salzer Speltz and Macaroni Wheat.
1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre.
14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay.
60,000 lbs. Victoria Rape for sheep—per A.
160,000 lbs. Teosinte, the fodder wonder.
54,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn—rich, juicy fodder, per A.

Now such yields you can have in 1905, if you will plant my seeds.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their great catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [C. N. U.]

Better Than Spanking.

Spanking does not cure children of urine difficulties. If it did there would be few children that would do it. There is a constitutional cause for this. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 420, Notre Dame, Ind., will send her home treatment to any mother. She asks no money. Write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it.

Partial Intimacy

Caller—Are you intimate with Mrs. Firstfloor?

Mrs. Thirdfloor—Well—er—our servant girls hang our clothes on the same roof.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 Testimonials. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. OLMSTED, LeRoy, N. Y.

Use a few drops of carbolic acid on the damp cloth with which you wipe off the mouthpiece of the telephone. The reason is obvious in this "germ age."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

There is nothing seems so like an honest person as an artful knave.—C. Simmons.

We are never without a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption in our house.—Mrs. E. M. Swayze, Wakita, Okla., April 17, 1901.

10,000 Plants for 16c.



More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our warranted seeds. In order to induce you to try them, we give you the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
2000 Fine Juicy Turnips,
2000 Stunning Celery,
2000 Rich Nutty Lettuce,
1000 Splendid Onions,
1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing bushels of brilliant flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps and this notice. Big 196-page catalog alone, 5c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., C.N.U. La Crosse, Wis.

SAVE A THIRD OF YOUR FEED BILL



MUELLER'S MOLASSES GRAINS

Makes more milk and costs less money than any other DAIRY FEED.

Let us tell you about it. Drop us a post-card and we'll send you samples and prices, with some new printed matter that you'll find interesting. We want agents.

E. P. MUELLER, Milwaukee, Wis.

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MIXED FARMING
Wheat Raising
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Three Great Pursuits have again shown wonderful results on the

FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS OF WESTERN CANADA

Magnificent climate—farmers plowing in their shirt-sleeves in the middle of November. "All are bound to be more than pleased with the final results of the past season's harvests."—Extract. Coal, Wood, Water, Hay in abundance, schools, churches, markets convenient. Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. Broughton, Room 6th, Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill., Authorized Government Agents.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

Many who formerly smoked 10¢ Cigars now smoke LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER STRAIGHT 5¢ CIGAR

Your jobber or direct from Factory, Peoria, Ill.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and RAILROAD ACCOUNTING EARN

Endorsed by all railroads. Est. 30 years. Positions guaranteed; terms easy; write for cat. MORSE COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O. La Crosse, Wis. $600 to $1,200 a year

Mary BE UP TO DATE Get the latest fad; your name or initials beautifully embroidered in silk on fine linen HANDKERCHIEF. Ladies or Gent's Style. Send 10 Cents for sample. You will be delighted. Department S. Atlantic Linen Co., Old Orchard, Me

WANTED THE ATTENTION of every industrious person. For 50 cents I will send you the key to success in any business. Become a millionaire. Send 50 cts. for the cost of book containing particulars. Address B. S., DEPARTMENT G., Thurman, Iowa

REAL ESTATE SNAP 160 ACRES FOR $15 PER ACRE. $300 acres adjoining county seat, McPherson County, Lawl, good soil. Beautiful land; chance of a life time. No Trades. Address O. H. FONCANON, Eureka, South Dakota

RADIANT DIAMONDS—50c. 5,000 PURE Electric DIAMONDS; your choice of screw studs or scarf pins at 50c each; cannot be detected from genuine stones. Send P.O. order or cash. Radiant Jewel Co., Room 50, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City

TAILORS CORDUROY Enough for a Full Suit, sent to any address, C. O. D., subject to inspection, for $3.25. Address Metzinger Corduroy Co., Canton, O. Agents Wanted.

FREE THE GREAT KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY. Send your address on a postal card for a free sample bottle to DR. KENNEDY'S SONS ROSONDOUT, N. Y.

HOME EMPLOYMENT GOOD WAGES—Ladies or Gentlemen. Write for particulars. Address J. ASKINS, Lima, Ohio

S. N. U. No. 5—1905

IN writing to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE NEWS

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

Russia evidently needs Pastor Wagner to tell it something about the simple life.

The beef trust has advanced the price of meat. The expenses of advertising that there is no beef trust probably made the advance necessary.

The Cabinet ladies in Washington are waging a war among themselves over the question of serving punch at their afternoon receptions. This is to keep up with the women of the Army circle, who are agitated with the canteen question.

Among the items cut out of the appropriations for the District of Columbia was that of public play-grounds. The time to make play-grounds is when they are least needed. As the city becomes more densely populated property increases in value and becomes correspondingly difficult to obtain.

The mysteries of Washington society are not easily or quickly penetrated. The Senate revels in a joke on Senator Clarke, of Wyoming, who sent Mrs. Roosevelt a long written apology for not being present at one of her receptions to which five thousand invitations had been issued. The Senator still refuses to see where the fun comes in.

The medical journal American Medicine calls the attention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union to the popular sale of "bracers", "nerve tonics", and such nostrums sold at soda water fountains, claiming that these are largely responsible for the increase in alcoholism and disease. The deadly microbe has a new rival in the soda fountain.

Our six special agents, commercial experts, who are to be attached to our foreign embassies will have prescribed districts to look after. One will familiarize himself with Austria, the Balkan States Germany, Switzerland, Russia, "and other countries of Northern Europe." The others have similar bailiwicks. Evidently there will be no time for sleeping on beats.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt have met upon the peaceful field of the White House offices and exchanged compliments, which for wit or brilliancy could have been excelled by any modern hero of romance, but which were clearly indicative of mutual respect. It is something of an intellectual triumph when a man of Bryan's avowed principles of four years back can gracefully and apparently with sincerity congratulate the President on some of his accomplishments, and it is not less a demonstration of Roosevelt's breadth of spirit and liberality that he received Mr. Bryan with such cordiality. Both of these men are still young and it may be that neither has reached his fullest development. Bryan, certainly in the last few years has shown a broadening of vision and pronouncement that may or may not have been due to that enligthening experience of a trip abroad. Senator Cullom, upon meeting Mr. Bryan, spoke of that gentleman's increased avoirdupois, saying aptly: "You have grown in more ways than one, Mr. Bryan." Doubtful as that compliment may have been to the one addressed it had the merit of truth and it is a phenomenon that a man of President Roosevelt's character would be quick to recognize.

The Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States warned by Speaker Cannon that economy was to be the watchword have decided to make a record on the appropriations for the Capital of the United States. That they are entitled to all the rewards of victory no one can entertain a doubt. The reduction of the estimates furnished by the commissioners for the administration of the city of Washington during the next fiscal year amounts to over three million dollars. Practically every item suggested for the development of the municipality and its various services has been blue penciled and the sub-committee proudly points to the fact that the appropriations made last near have almost without exception been sweepingly reduced. "Uncle Joe" whose hand flies to the government pocket at the mention of Danville, of Illinois, and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who is opposed to Congress being made "aldermen for the District of Columbia" are doubtless content, but that great body of citizens who have not aspired to a seat in Congress but who still have the pride to make the capital of the United States an honor to the nation, cannot but regret the short-sighted policy of Congress electing to make a record for economy by crippling the only national city.

Execution Checks Outrages.

The execution of two of their leaders has put a temporary check to the machinations of a new Chinese sect named Tsai-Yuan, in Honan, whose program was to destroy all railways and all foreigners on a day to be announced. They hate the present ruler of China, declaring that the real emperor is now residing on the "Mountain of Nine Dragons," and will make his appearance in due time.

GOOD ROADS FOR PRAIRIE STATE

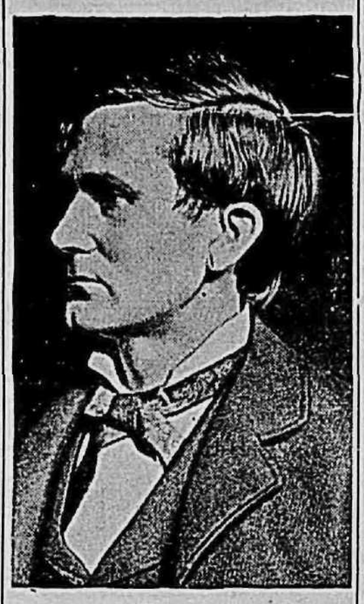
Measure To Be Introduced in the General Assembly This Week.

FIRST APPROPRIATION $250,000

Ballot Decision of Attorney General Stead Causes Much Discussion.

Opposition to the Primary Election Bill as It Has Been Prepared —Views of Judge Carter.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—Legislation looking toward the establishment of a system of hard roads, to extend ultimately over the entire state, is contemplated in a measure to be introduced in both branches of the general assembly this week. The bill is the creature of the Illinois good roads commission, created by the forty-third general assembly for the purpose of



LIEUT. GOV. SHERMAN.

investigating the good roads question and reporting to this session. It is not improbable that a special message from Governor Deneen, officially endorsing the proposed legislation and requesting its passage, will accompany its introduction to the lawmaking bodies.

In his inaugural message Governor Deneen devoted considerable space to the discussion of hard roads and declared himself in favor of immediate steps to accomplish permanent improvement of the highways of the state. He now has in hand the bill drafted by the commission and the measure is subject to such changes as he may favor, so that when it makes its debut in the legislature it will be acceptable in its entirety to the executive.

Results of Inquiries.

The report to be submitted to the house and senate by the commission presents, in detail, the results of the inquiries and investigations that have covered a period of two years. A topographical map of the state has been prepared and the various conditions to be met with all over the state will be set forth, together with the results attained in various states of the union where the construction of hard roads is already under way.

As drafted by the commission, the bill provides for an initial appropriation of $250,000, to cover the first two years of operation of a good roads system. One-fifth of this amount is for the expenses of the state board of highway commissioners, to be named by the governor, under the provisions of the bill, and is to be expended in field work, surveying, engineering and testing for the best methods and routes for roads in localities desiring to take advantage of the act. The remainder of the appropriation is to be devoted to the actual expense of road construction. The amount of work any township may undertake is limited to a certain yearly mileage, in order that the fund may be equitably distributed.

The measure provides that the state shall meet one-half the expense of such road building, the other half to be divided equally between the county and the township in which the improvement is made. Crushed stone, prepared by the convicts in the state penitentiary at Chester, will be furnished free of charge for such construction. No work is to be done under the provisions of the act until a majority of the interested land owners have voted for the improvement.

Cumulative Voting.

Discussion among the legislators continues to center largely in the opinion rendered by Attorney General Stead relative to the counting of ballots in cumulative voting. While the application of the attorney general's ruling, if applied in the contests now pending in the house, is certain to unseat one or two of the contestees, it is not this prospective outcome that has aroused the interest of the assemblymen, but the fact that the opinion of the attorney general is in direct variance with all precedents.

Attorney General Hamlin rendered an opinion relative to the law on cumulative voting in the Rock Island case and in line with his interpretation of the statutes is that given the Chicago board of election commissioners by a number of prominent Chicago jurists. So far as has been ascertained, all important opinions regarding the meaning of the law have been to the same effect, but Attorney General Stead places an entirely new interpretation upon the statutes.

Main Point at Issue.

The main point at issue is the method of counting a ballot upon which a voter has marked a cross in the party circle at the head of a ticket and also a cross in the square preceding the name of a candidate for representative on another ticket. According to the Stead opinion, such a ballot must be rejected entirely, because the intention of the voter cannot be clearly ascertained.

The application of this ruling, it is generally agreed, will surely result in the unseating of George W. McCaskrin of the Rock Island district, elected as an independent and whose seat is contested by George Cook, a Democrat. It is almost equally certain to seat L. O'Neil Browne, a former Democratic member from the La Salle county district, who is contesting the seat of John J. McClusky, also a Democrat. In the other two contests R. McKinlay, Republican, seeks the seat of Clay F. Gaumer, Prohibitionist, from the Vermilion district, and Alonzo E. Wilson, Prohibitionist, is after the seat of Samuel A. Bowles, Democrat, from the Will district. However the elections committee of the house may decide to proceed, it is expected that a lively fight will be precipitated on the floor of the house.

Local Option Movement.

Leaders in the movement for local option legislation have recovered partly from their indignation and chagrin over the unexpected introduction of their pet measure by Senator Anderson and they have expressed a determination to double their exertions to secure the passage of their measure. It is estimated that 2,000 church congregations were addressed last Sunday on this subject and all who are favorable to the proposed legislation are expected to exert their influence with their respective senators and representatives to bring about favorable action upon the measure.

The "sinker" in the way of a referendum clause, which was attached to the bill as prepared by the Illinois Anti-Saloon league, is not a serious alteration and it is not this amendment that aroused the indignation of the league officials. Their principal protest is against the reference of their bill to the senate committee on licenses. This body is generally conceded to be hostile to the measure and it was the hope of the supporters of the movement to have the bill referred to a special committee, friendly to such legislation, so that the lawmakers might be put on record through the medium of a roll call on the floor. W. H. Anderson, general superintendent of the league, openly declares that the senate committee on licenses has been "packed" with the object of killing the measure.

Evening Up Old Score.

While the league officials intimate that their bill was sent to this committee for the sole purpose of throttling the contemplated legislation, it is hinted on the other hand that the senate "organization" was merely evening up an old score with Senator Parker, who has been chosen by the league as their champion. Whether the bill had been introduced by Senator Anderson or Senator Parker, it is pointed out, the same course would have been pursued and it would have been referred to the license committee. But by its premature introduction, Senator Parker has been humiliated and robbed of the distinction he coveted, of fathering the measure.

Primary Election Bill.

Evidences have already developed to indicate that the primary election bill, as prepared under the direction of the Republican state central committee, with the assistance of Governor Deneen, Lieutenant Governor Sherman and Attorney General Stead, will not have an unhampered march of triumph to the statute books. At the initial meeting of the house committee that was named to handle this subject, Judge Orrin N. Carter of Chicago voiced opposition to the bill prepared. "I am in favor of the compulsory primary," he declared, "but I am not in favor of the direct primary." The judge's reason is that such a law would give too great power to the newspapers. In support of his contention he produced letters from citizens of Minneapolis who strongly oppose a direct primary for this reason.

Lieutenant Governor Sherman replied to Judge Carter, in his usual whirlwind fashion, driving home his arguments in English not to be mistaken. "The details of the primary work should be taken out of the hands of the primary committeee," he declared, "and placed in the hands of some properly constituted legal authority. Party organization is not to be trusted with the details. I believe in organization, but we must have some vested authority to prevent dirty politics."

No Trouble to Count.

Continuing, he said, "I believe in a direct primary or the plurality plan rather than in a delegate principle on the free and easy plan. I believe in the per centage plan of counting delegates. Vulgar fractions are still taught in our public schools and there is no more trouble in counting them up than there is in meeting in some quiet, out-of-the-way room in some hotel, till the sun rises in the east, to try and see if we cannot possibly figure out some fraction of victory."

S. LEIGH CALL.



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G. R. OLCOTT
Dentist
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

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has Money To Loan
on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest Inquire
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Veterinary Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.
Colts Castrated at the old-time price of $1.00 each.

R. W. Churchill,
Attorney-at-Law
Grayslake, Ill.

Benefit of Warm Baths.

Warm baths are the most effectual means of keeping the skin clean and healthy. The temperature should be 92 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit. Avoid prolonged immersion and rub the skin well.

For cracked hands, chapped lips, and rough skin, Pinesalve is the nicest, quickest, best cure. One application in one night prove it.

Ranges and Parlor Stoves



We have just added a fine line of
RANGES and PARLOR STOVES
of the Bement make, Detroit, Mch.
AND THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.
A. N. Tiffany & Company
Union Block, Antioch, Ill.

Are You Interested in the South?
DO YOU CARE TO KNOW OF THE MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT NOW GOING ON IN
The Great Central South?
OF INNUMERABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN OR OLD ONES---TO GROW RICH!

Do you want to know about rich farming lands, fertile, well located, on a Trunk Line Railroad, which will produce two, three and four crops from the same field each year, and which can be purchased at very low prices and on easy terms? About stock raising where the extreme of winter feeding is but six (6) short weeks? Of places where truck growing and fruit raising yield enormous returns yearly. Of a land where you can live out of doors every day in the year? Of opportunities for establishing profitable manufacturing industries; of rich mineral locations, and splendid business openings.

If you want to know the details of any or all of these write me. I will gladly advise you fully and truthfully.

G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent
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Columbia Dry Cells
for Telephones and Door Bells and avoid inconvenience of wet batteries
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ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Mr. Walker was in Chicago Sunday.

Mat Sugar spent Tuesday in Grayslake.

Mr. Archie Gibson has been on the sick list the past few days with lagrippe.

Frank Nelson of Chicago spent Sunday with his parents in this village.

On Monday afternoon the Royal Neighbors held their installation after which all partook of an excellent repast.

Fred Witt has been confined to the house for the past few days with an attack of pneumonir.

Mr. Rae and family of Chicago are spending a few days here. Mr. Rae is doing the contract work at Allendale.

The grand opening at McMahon's hall, Saturday night was well attended. Quite a number were out from Chicago and every one enjoyed a fine time.

The lumber yard belonging to Lee Nelson at Ingleside was completely consumed by flames Sunday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The next meeting of the Lake Villa Literary society will be held at the school house on Feb. 7. There will be a debate on this subject: "Resolved that the negro suffered more at the hands of the white man than the indian has. Geo. Walker, Sec'y.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have moved away.

Miss Alice Strang is spending the week with friends in Waukegan.

Miss Ettie Farr, of Lake Zurich, spent Sunday with Mrs. D. G. White.

Jesse Longabau, of Wheaton, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mrs. Emma Harvey, of Waukegan, is spending the week here.

Howard Higley, of Chicago, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Press Clark, of Dixon, visited over Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. George Tucker will move his family to the Bond farm at Gage's lake.

J. Seesholtz and family left on Tuesday for Wichita, Kas., where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tucker will move from the Thayer house into Floyd Culver's house.

Dr. Crane spent Sunday with his parents in Chicago. His father, who has been very ill is improving.

Rev. T. A. Stephens gave two very interesting sermons last Sunday. In the morning seven new members were received into the church.

Messrs. Wheelock & Slocer have dissolved partnership. Mr. Slocer will remain in the same place. Mr. Wheelock has not fully decided what he will do.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mr. Monnsmith, of Chicago, filled the pulpit again last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White have been to Springfield on a visit.

Earnest White entertained a few friends at his home last week.

Mr. Peter Strang is very sick with pneumonia.

H. B. Tower and Mrs. Geo. Gerrity are recovering from the grippe.

Dr. Peter Farhney's sale bills are out advertising his sale to take place Feb. 15.

The C. E. business meeting will meet Mrs. R. L. Strang on Friday evening, Feb. 10.

Dr. John McDougall, of Antioch, was called to see a very sick colt of C. E. Denman's.

A few of the Young people attended the installation of the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors at Gurnee last Friday night.

C. E. topic, Feb. 5—"What I owe to Christian Endeavor. Ezek. 47: 1-12; Ps. 36: 8. (Christian Endeavor Day.) Mrs. Erma Strang, leader.

Rev. A. W. Safford, of Bowmanville, has accepted the call of the Congregational church of Millburn and will move here the 1st of March. Mr. Safford will preach here next Sunday, Feb. 5.

The Ladies Missionary society will meet at the home of Mrs. Robert Strang, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 2. The ladies are to tell the experience they had in earning a dollar.

SPRING GROVE.

Glen Esch spent a few days at home this week.

Mr. Jas. Gerred of Ingleside was transacting business here on Monday.

Mr. N. Weber and Mr. E. French made a trip to Lake Villa on Saturday.

Joseph Richardson of Richmond was visiting his sister, Mrs. Esch, last week.

Mrs. Talen of Round Lake spent Sunday here with her sister, Mrs. Schafer.

Miss Helen MacLean spent Friday in Chicago.

Women in Universities.

Nearly one-fifth of the students at Swiss universities are women.

TREVOR, WIS

Mrs. Stewart entertained her daughter, Mrs. Douglass, and children over Sunday.

Mr. Bailey and Mrs. Palmatier spent Friday with Mrs. Geo. Booth and family.

Mr. Winchell of Russell was calling on Trevor friends Monday.

Dr. Prouty of Burlington made a professional call in Trevor on Friday.

Mrs. Schmidkamp, who has been very ill, is reported much better.

Zaidee Heuell spent Saturday at Silver Lake.

Mr. James Turnock is staying with his daughter, Mrs. D. Barhyte.

Dan Bolton and wife of Bristol spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. Theo. Bolton.

Mrs. John Drury of Antioch spent Thursday of last week with her daughter, Mrs. Dan Longman.

Twenty-seven were present at the Ladies Aid society held at Mrs. Booth's last Thursday.

Mr. Curtis, who purchased the old school house, is moving it north of town where it will be remoddled into a dwelling house.

Mr. Joe. Barnstable took the train Friday evening for the state of Washington, in answer to a telegram stating that Mrs. Barnstable's mother was dead and the father very low.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Miss Grace Tillotson of Pikeville was the guest of Mrs. O. P. Christian over Sunday.

Mrs. Boundford of Kenosha is visiting her daughter Mrs. Lewis.

Mr. Christian returned from a trip to Chippewa Falls and Eau Clair, last Friday.

The Mission study class held its regular meeting on Monday of last week. The topic for the next meeting will be Japan.

Be sure that you do not forget the church dinner at the Bristol hall on Friday Feb 3, Price of dinner 40 cents supper 14.

Miss Blanch Gray entertained a few of her friends last Friday evening. All report a very enjoyable time.

Miss Sparks a graduate nurse of the Marion Simms Sanitarium, Chicago, is attending Mrs. Rockwell.

Rev. and Mrs. Chapman of the Plank Road Congregational society are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter.

Rev. Brooks of Colorado who is visiting at the home of Mrs. C. B. Gaines conducted a song service in the M. E. church last evening.

HICKORY, ILL.

Mr. Boag spent Sunday at Mrs. Mann's.

Ed. Wells and A. Savage spent Friday in Waukegan.

Geo Edwards visited in Waukegan on Friday last

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hollenbeck spent Sunday at Bristol.

Dave Pullen and family visited with E. Wells and family over Sunday.

Mort Savage visited at Geo. Sanborn's Saturday and Sunday.

On next Sunday evening Mr. Boag will preach on Russia. This will be a very interesting subject. Come one and all.

The Ladies Aid society will meet with Mrs. Geo. Edwards on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 8. The meeting has been postponed a week on account of the institute.

Look out for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. They are dangerous at this season of the year. They lead to pneumonia or consumption. You can prevent or cure all such complaints with Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar—an improvement over all cough, lung and bronchial remedies, and the best Cough Syrup. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Respect Your Own Ideas.

On the firm foundation of solid reliability originality must erect a structure. To this end you must respect your own ideas as fully as those of another. You must accept the ideas that come into your own mind with as much sincerity as you do those of an Edison or a Rockefeller. Do not be limited by the achievements of others. Use their knowledge merely to push your own.

One of Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets after eating even if you can eat but little, will digest the little you do eat, and cure Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Belching, and Weak Heart. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Foreste Protect from Ocean.

Along the coasts of Japan, where enormous tidal waves have occasionally swept away thousands of houses and destroyed tens of thousands of people, forests have been planted as a protection against invasions of the sea.

ManZan is the Pile Remedy that reaches the spot and stops all pile pain instantly. If you suffer with Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Protruding Piles and want to be cured is only necessary to use ManZan, the Great Pile Cure. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Political Boss Left $3,000,000.

The late High McLaughlin, so long Democratic boss of Brooklyn, left an estate valued at $3,000,000, which will be equally divided between his widow and his two daughters, Mrs. Laura Roch and Mrs. William Courtenay. Mrs. McLaughlin and William Courtenay have been appointed executors of the estate. Mr. McLaughlin left no will. It was his wish that his wife and children should share his fortune equally. The division will be made by mutual agreement.

In Bed Four Weeks With La Grippe.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Roy Kemp, of Angola, Ind. "I was in bed four weeks with La Grippe and I tried many remedies and spent considerable for treatment with physicians, but I received no relief until I tried Foley's Honey and Tar. Two small bottles of this medicine cured me and now I use it exclusively in my family. Take no substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Suggesting a Variation.

Fifteen minutes after the prodigal son returned, his father, axe in hand, started for the barnyard.

"Now, look here, dad," said the boy, hurrying after him, "I don't want you to kill any fatted calf on my account."

"Yew always wuz a thoughtful boy," muttered the old man, huskily.

"And do you remember, dad, how I always used to prefer turkey to veal?" inquired the naive youth.—Puck.

Pineules is the name of a new discovery put up in a new way. A certain cure for all Kidney, Blood and Bladder diseases, and every form of Rheumatism. Pineules relieve Backache and Kidney pains permanently. If you need such a remedy let us show you the wonderful Pineules. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Predicts Defeat for Lawson.

James R. Keene, the veteran speculator, was asked his opinion regarding recent performances of Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston sensationalist. Said Mr. Keene: "It does not pay to hunt game in Wall street with a brass band, and whenever a man gets up on the fence and crows he makes a target of himself, and you can bet your last dollar he will end in the ditch."

The health and fragrance and strength of the great pine forests are condensed in Pineules—a new discovery put up in a new way. A cure for all Kidney, Blood and Bladder diseases, Backache, Lumbago, and every form of Rheumatism. Pineules rid the system of impurities.

If Not, There Are the Prairies.

"My soul is stifling and my thoughts need room," cries Angela Morgan in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. The Tribune is a big paper, and, if its editor is kindly disposed, the young lady should be allowed enough room to satisfy her stifling soul.—Portsmouth Herald.

For Fainting Fits.

Spirits of sal volatile is useful in fainting, hysteria and flatulence. A teaspoonful in water, for an adult, may be repeated in two or three hours.

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.



Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

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Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street
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50c. and $1.00
All Druggists

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Royal Worchester Corset



IS THE ONLY CORSET that wears well and gives more satisfaction than any other corset in the market. We have received a big line of

8 Styles of Corsets



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COME AND EXAMINE OUR BIG ASSORTMENT

Our trade in

Ladies Tailor-Made Skirts

is increasing. We carry a big line of skirts and you can pick them out of 24 styles.

SEE OUR FULL LINE OF LADIES SWEATERS

A Big Bargain in CORDUROY PANTS

Men, Youths and Boys come and get them before they are gone.

No Trouble to Show Goods to You.

Come In And Inspect Our Large Stock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

The Illinois Central maintains Double Daily Service, and operates the best of trains, with Dining Cars, Buffet-Library Cars, Chair Cars and Sleeping Cars, from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville south to New Orleans. The best road for reaching the Winter Tourist resorts of the South, including

NEW ORLEANS VICKSBURG
HAVANA, CUBA COLON, PANAMA
GULFPORT, MISS. HAMMOND, LA.

Mardi Gras at New Orleans March 7. Gulfport is a Mexican Gulf Coast resort having the new, fine "Great Southern" Hotel. Steamships leave New Orleans every Saturday afternoon for Havana; every morning for Colon, Panama. Regular ocean steamship sailings from New Orleans for Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Indies and Europe. Send or call for descriptive matter in regard to the above.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., FLORIDA

Daily Sleeping Car without change Chicago to Hot Springs, with connections at Memphis from Cincinnati and Louisville.

Through "Dixie Flyer" Sleeping Car Line St. Louis to Jacksonville via Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta.

MEXICO, CALIFORNIA

Special Tours of Merico and California via the Illinois Central and New Orleans under the anspices of Raymond & Whitcomb, will leave Chicago Friday, Jan. 20 and Feb. 10, for Mexico and California, and Friday, March 3, for California; this last to include a stop-over at New Orleans for the Mardi Gras. Entire trips made in special drivate vestibule trains of finest Pullmans, with dining car service. Fascinating trips, complete in every detail.

Illinois Central Weekly Excursions to California. Exursion cars through to Los Angeles and San Francisco as follows: Via New Orleans and the Southern Route every Friday from Chicago; every Tuesday from Cincinnati. Via Omaha and the Scenic Route every Wednesday from Chicago.

For Particulars concerning all of the above can be had of agents of the Illinois Central, or by addressing the nearest of the undersigned representatives of the "Central",

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
J. F. MERRY, A. G. P. A., Dubuque, Io.

Ingratitude of Republics.

The American hen lays enough eggs in one month to pay the interest on the national debt in that time. And yet an old eagle which has seen more than a century of service and was never known to lay an egg is retained as our national bird. It is simply unjust.—Denver Post.

When you need a pill it is always best to buy the best. Dade's Little Liver Pills are the best. Try them. They have a way of their own. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

We Invite You TO DR. PETER FAHRNEY'S

Closing Out Sale

ON FEBRUARY 15th, 1905

on the Spring Valley Farm at Millburn, Illinois

Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is an improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial remedies. It acts on the bowels—drives the cold out of the system, cures Croup, Whooping Cough, wards off Pneumonia and strengthens the lungs. Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is the best Cough Syrup for children. Tastes good. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Unwitting Distinction.

A Scotch minister was in need of funds, and thus conveyed his intentions to his congregation: "Weel, friends, the kirk is urgently in need of siller, and, as we have failed to get money honestly, we will have to see what a bazaar will do for us."—London Tit-Bits.

Turning Defeat Into Victory.

Even if you do get worsted in a conflict there is no occasion for regret. Just draw a deep breath, take a good look at the situation, then up and at it again. The renewed vigor gained by the little respite will win you eventual success. The greatest achievements always come at the close of the hardest fight.—Chicago Tribune.

A Life at Stake.

If you but knew the splendid merits of Foley's Honey and Tar you would never be without it. A dose or two will prevent an attack of pneumonia or la grippe. It may save your life. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Sailors' Attachment for Pets.

There are many instances of shipwrecked men risking their lives to save the ship's cat, and a few years ago a sailor escaping from the wreck of a barge off Highland light, Massachusetts, went back to save his pet and was lost in the attempt.

Stop It.

A neglected cough or cold may lead to serious bronchial or lung troubles Don't take chances when Foley's Honey and Tar affords perfect security from serious effects of a cold. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Unc' Eph'm.

"Lots o' time," said Uncle Eph'm, "when yo' hear a man a-talkin' to hisse'f he's doin it to keep f'm listenin' to wot his conscience is a-tryin' to tell 'im.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Makes the hair grow long and heavy, and keeps it soft and glossy. Stops falling hair and cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair. Sold for fifty years.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, - - - ILLINOIS.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

J. Golden Kimball, general secretary of the First Council of Seventy and a prominent Mormon, in a speech at Logan, Utah, is reported to have strongly defended polygamy and predicted that Congress would be unable to stop the practice.

The fumes from a hard coal stove caused the death of Mrs. Louise Mullen, aged 60 years, and her two grandchildren, Mora and Clarence Jones, aged respectively 12 and 11, in St. Louis. Mrs. Jones was almost dead when discovered by her husband.

In reply to the recommendation of Gov. Hoch of Kansas that the suffrage be extended so that women may vote for presidential electors, Senator Sackney has introduced a bill to deprive women of the limited franchise granted in 1887, demanding the repeal of the law.

A hundred-foot span of the Norfolk and Western bridge south of Chillicothe, Ohio, collapsed while a freight train was crossing. Four cars and the tender went down. Brakeman George Taylor of Columbus was fatally injured. Engineer George Fisher of Columbus was burned.

Samuel Moyer, a pioneer citizen of Wapakoneta, Ohio, is dead at the age of 92 years. He had twelve children, seven of whom survive him, and four generations have succeeded him. He left thirty-four grandchildren, seventy-four great-grandchildren and five great-great-grandchildren.

Charles Portz, the New York diamond thief who is in jail in Bucyrus, Ohio, made a bold break for liberty the other day, and but for the bravery of the sheriff's pretty daughter would have gained his freedom. Portz planned with another prisoner to get the girl to go for some water. While she was away Portz dashed for the yard. The girl ran after him and screamed, attracting the attention of several persons, who helped catch the fugitive.

An inorganic substance that has all of the characteristics of kaolin or fire clay has been discovered just underneath the coal strata adjacent to Tulsa, Ind. T., and a large quantity of it has been sent to St. Louis for testing. It is believed that the deposit, which has the determining characteristic of plasticity or susceptibility of being readily molded, and when admixed with water into forms they are permanently retained after exposure to successively increased temperature. If the deposit is really kaolin it has great commercial value, as it is the basic part of all pottery and porcelain.

BREVITIES.

Johann Hoch, the fugitive bigamist, wanted in Chicago, has been captured in New York after trying to marry his landlady on short notice.

The United States Supreme Court has crushed the beef trust by saying it is in restraint of trade and has made Judge Grosscup's injunction permanent.

Three of thirteen survivors of the crew of a foundered steam dredge have reached New York, and tell of harrowing experience for thirteen days in an open boat, a part of the time without food and water.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, declared himself in favor of uniform divorce laws with a view to checking a laxity in practice which he regards as a matter of vital national concern.

Eleven men were injured, two of them very seriously, as a result of the explosion of an air drum in the shops of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad in Wellsville, Ohio. The building was partially wrecked.

The Yaqui Indians have killed eighteen persons during the last few days, according to a report brought from their territory by William O'Daly, a prominent mining man. All were Mexicans excepting four.

A north-bound passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway and an extra freight collided head-on at a point twenty miles north of Ardmore, I. T. One person was killed and several others were injured.

Governments of Warsaw, Lodz and Petrokoff have been declared in a state of siege on orders from St. Petersburg. A German correspondent says great crowds were drowned in Riga during the recent disorders.

The armored cruiser Maryland, with wintry northwest wind striking her abeam, made her official trial trip and attained an average speed of 22.30 knots an hour, thereby exceeding her contract requirement of 22 knots.

On account of the ruthless slaughter of game in Kansas the lower house of the Legislature passed a bill forever prohibiting the killing of quail, and limiting the number of prairie chickens killed by each hunter to five a day.

In New York after four times wounding his former sweetheart, Miss Annie Pophusen, with a revolver, George Frehart killed himself instantly with the same weapon. The young woman has but slight chance of recovery.

King Alfonso, the queen mother, and other members of the Spanish royal family had a narrow escape from asphyxiation while dining in the palace. Fumes escaping from the heating apparatus partly overcame the royal diners.

Captain C. M. Davis, the best known wrecking master of the great lakes, was found dead in the hold of the steamer Roman in Milwaukee. He had gone to the steamer to inspect it, fell down the hatchway, and fractured his skull.

The largest coal deal ever known in Indiana was closed up when J. K. Dering & Co., Chicago coal operators, came into possession of some of the richest coal land in Sullivan, Vermilion and Vigo counties, along the line of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

President Roosevelt, in an address before the Union League Club of Philadelphia, declared national control of railroad rates and all other phases of interstate commerce is of vital importance to the country. The amendment of the Constitution, if necessary to bring about the reform, is urged.

POLES PILLAGE IN REVOLUTION.

Warsaw Stores Wrecked, People Slain, Soldiers Drunk Amid Slaughter.

Alarming news of the revolution in Russia was received in Berlin early Monday morning. As expected, Poland is the scene of bloodshed, of pillaging by mobs, of battles between citizens and soldiers and of conflagrations set by incendiaries. All Sunday mobs pillaged and wrecked stores in Warsaw. All day the rifles of the soldiers were spitting bullets at the pillagers. In one instance in a working class suburb even a cannon was fired into a crowd. In addition to the general chaos created by strikers and revolutionists, several companies of soldiers drank vodka and ran amuck in the streets, riding down the people and firing wildly in every direction. Hundreds were slain.

From the country districts of Poland come even more alarming news. There the police and the military have no such chance to crush the people as in the cities. Consequently the revolution appears to be gaining more headway. In making war on the government some of the people plied the torch.

Thousands of persons are fleeing from Poland across the border into Germany. The refugees report that Warsaw was a veritable slaughter house all Sunday. The volcano burst early, when the strikers began to parade and the police and troops tried to suppress them. By their attacks the authorities only enraged the masses, who broke into the stores and the State vodka shops and seized all the vodka obtainable. The fiery liquor transformed the crowds into mad and howling mobs.

There was no limit to the dangers the mobs braved in their defiance of constituted authority. They fought the police and the soldiers. They smashed store fronts and sacked business houses of all kinds. They stopped all traffic. When night fell on the ruins, or half ruins, of hundreds of mercantile houses, Warsaw was in a state of anarchy, not a street lamp was lighted, those who had taken no part in the day's rioting were terror-stricken.

Vodka proved almost as alluring to the soldiers as to the mobs. The troops drank freely, in some cases joining in the looting to secure their favorite beverage. Then the drunken troops singly and in small squads attempted to show what they could do.

A group of hussars ran down the British Vice Consul Muonkain Saturday night in Marshal Korski street. Two hussars rushed at him with their swords, inflicting severe cuts across his face and lower lip. Dripping with blood Muonkain was conveyed to the hospital.

Many have been killed or wounded in charges by troops, and the recklessness of swashbuckling hussars. During the pillaging of stores many merchants put chalk crosses on their doors or lighted ikons in their windows and thus secured their safety. The rioters paused before the sacred emblems.

The hoarse murmurs of the mob drowned the church bells. Intermittent firing was proceeding all day. Hundreds of shops were wrecked and several stores were burned.

CRIME'S REIGN IN NEW YORK.

Twenty-One Murderers in the Tombs Awaiting Trial.

Every class of crime, including murder, robbery and burglary, has become so rampant in New York that District Attorney Jerome has acknowledged in court that murder is being committed with impunity in the metropolis and Magistrate Crane, who sits on the bench in Jefferson Market Court, admitted that human life is no longer safe there.

Mr. Jerome's remark was called forth during the trial of Herman Miller, a bartender, who killed one person and shot three others, for which he was sentenced to prison for twenty years.

"Life and limb in this city is practically valueless," said Mr. Jerome. "Great numbers of murders are being committed with impunity. There are at this time twenty-one prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial for murder in the first degree."

It is admissions by public officials like the district attorney and Magistrate Crane, coupled with such daring holdups as took place at the homes of Dr. R. B. Talbot, near Central Park, and that of Millionaire Brewer E. G. Woerz, at Fifth avenue and Sixty-third street, that has brought into being a vigilance committee composed of New York's best citizens.

This new organization, the first of its kind in the city, will be called the "Council of Civic Organizations in the City of New York." It will be in reality a powerful, centralized vigilance committee, representative of and backed by a large number of organizations and clubs. Abundant funds, enabling it to prosecute to the limit any work or campaign it undertakes, are guaranteed it.

The entire police force is in a state of demoralization because of charges of corruption and neglect against several commanders of precincts, and the greatest shake-up ever known is promised.



Kaiser Wilhelm is extravagantly fond of caviare.

Pope Pius X. is a skilled pianist, and loves to play.

The King of Portugal is a devoted fisherman.

Lord Lansdowne has up to date signed five arbitration treaties.

Henrik Ibsen ranks as one of the wealthiest authors in Europe.

The Earl of Rosebery claims to have invented the now famous English toast, "The Empire."

Denial is made of the report that the Prince of Wales is in bad health. He is as well as usual.

Edward VII. has laughingly said that he expected to live until he was 75. This would make the length of his reign sixteen years.

Baron Henri de Rothschild, who spent a fortune on a free hospital in Paris, determined, long before he was of age, to become a physician and minister to the needy.

Kitaiso, a Japanese scientist, was the first to demonstrate that most of the germs of consumption and other diseases found in dust are comparatively harmless, one hour of sunshine sufficing to kill them.

WAR IN THE ORIENT.

POSSIBILITY THAT THE STRUGGLE IS NEARING AN END.

Torn by Industrial and Political Convulsions, Russia May Make Peace with Japan—Czar's Government Between Proverbial Devil and Deep Sea.

Some of the Chicago papers prophesy that the war between Russia and Japan is nearing an end. The St. Petersburg papers have been allowed to print a brief Paris dispatch to the effect that Gen. Kouropatkin had opened negotiations with Field Marshal Oyama. This comes on the heels of the rumors which have been current in the circles of high finance that peace was impending. If it was the intention of Russia to place a new loan in France the project has been temporarily abandoned. That may be either because of a determination to end the war speedily, or because of the troubles within the empire, which make it an inopportune time to borrow.

After Port Arthur fell the Czar, in an address to his soldiers and sailors, gave them to understand plainly that the war was to go on until both army and navy had won victories. Since then many things have happened. Russia has been torn by industrial and political convulsions. A strike wave is spreading over the empire. There is a bold and insistent demand for some measure of liberty and for a national assembly. The evidences of the unpopularity of the war are visible on every side. The educated classes beg that it cease. The reservists on their way to Manchuria escape from their guards whenever possible.

It has become a serious question how far Gen. Kouropatkin can be reenforced without denuding the western part of the empire of regular troops that may be needed to cope with possible domestic crises. Tens of thousands of reservists can be sent him, but they cannot be depended on.

There are abundant reasons why the war party should change front and seek for a peace which it has been asserting was impossible unless it meant the submission of Japan. The statement of the Russian member of the North Sea commission made a month ago that Russia would soon make a temporary peace, during which she would build a navy and get ready for a new war may be verified.

If it were not for the rumors of peace the fighting in Manchuria last week would claim more attention. Gen. Kouropatkin pushed forward a corps on his right flank and Gen. Oyama, who has been re-enforced by Gen. Nogi, took the offensive. There was sharp fighting, for over a thousand Russian wounded were sent to Mukden. The Japanese claim a victory and the Russians say they were successful. The sudden activity after weeks of comparative repose may be the prelude of a spring campaign—if there is to be one.

The main fighting has been at the west end of the armies—that is, on the Russian right and the Japanese left—though skirmishes are reported on the extreme east, and we are also specifically told that the artillery firing has been heaviest in the center.

If it were not for the temperature, which is below zero, it would be easy to believe that the decisive battle was now beginning, but how a battle, which must necessarily be of many days' duration, can be fought when the fighters are freezing their hands and feet, and when the wounded will almost certainly die of exposure before they can be succored, it is hard to see. Nevertheless, if the weather moderates the engagement may be on.

If Kouropatkin is taking the offensive his decision may be due either to his conviction that he is in better position to fight the Japanese now than he can hope to be at any time later during the year. Or it may be due to pressure from St. Petersburg insisting that he create a diversion and give the Russians at home something to grow excited over besides thoughts of revolution. It may even be that Kouropatkin feels that it is essential that he get his army actively engaged before it hears the news of the bloody 22d of January, lest that news, perhaps in exaggerated form, may excite it almost to point of revolt.

Japan, it is reported from Tokio, has begun to lay down a battleship of 19,000 tons. The tonnage is probably wrongly given, for the largest battleships now afloat or building do not reach 17,000 tons. It is also stated that a fifth army, to be under the command of Lieutenant General Kawamura, is being organized. The purpose of the army is not mentioned, but one naturally thinks of Vladivostok. Whether a serious siege of that fortress is contemplated or not, a feint against it on a large scale is not improbable, with a view to bringing new confusion into Kouropatkin's plans.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the Russian fleet. It is hidden somewhere in the Indian ocean awaiting re-enforcements which may never be sent.

The Money of the World.

On Dec. 31, 1903, the aggregate stock of money in the principal countries of the world was $12,313,100,000. Of this amount $5,628,200,000 was gold, $3,201,400,000 silver, while $3,483,500,000 was uncovered paper currency. About one-fifth of the total is held in this country, or approximately $2,500,200,000. The stock of gold in the United States is greater than that of any other country, being nearly one-fourth of the whole, or in the neighborhood of $1,320,400,000, and we have about $979,200,000 in silver.

THOUSANDS FALL IN BATTLE.

Recent Casualties in Manchuria Estimated at 15,000.

Tokio advices say that the casualties in the fighting at Chenchiehpao and Heikoutai are estimated at 5,000 on the side of the Japanese and 10,000 on the Russian side. Russian activity on the Shakhe river seemed to have ceased after the fights at Chenchiehpao and Heikoutai, where the Japanese were victorious. The object of the operations is not clearly understood here, but it is suggested that the Russians either intended to turn the Japanese left and move a heavy force down west of the Liao river, or were seeking to divert attention from a projected operation against the Japanese right. It is reported that the weather has been milder, but it is still cold, so that it is impossible to expose the troops at night.

The Tokio press expresses the opinion that Gen. Kuropatkin either ordered the movement to divert attention from the domestic conditions in Russia or planned to make a fight before Field Marshal Oyama had been heavily re-enforced.

The Russian attempt to turn the Japanese left has resulted in complete failure. The Russians chose the worst weather of the season, depending, perhaps, upon their familiarity with a snowy country to aid them in their operations. Their artillery attacks on the Japanese permanent line were, it is thought, a demonstration to prevent the withdrawal of men to re-enforce the Japanese left.

All Sunday afternoon and into the night an artillery duel was kept up across the Shakhe river. There was much heavy rifle firing from positions where the intrenchments are close.

MAY LAND AN ARMY.

General Staff Is Preparing for Trouble in Santo Domingo.

According to a Washington correspondent, the general staff of the army is preparing for possible trouble in Santo Domingo with which it may not be within the power of the navy to cope, while the Navy Department is getting ready to land marines as custom house guards on the northern coast of the island, Gen. Chaffee and his associates are preparing for the quick dispatch of troops in case the insurgents attack the marines or show themselves in sufficient numbers near the cities to become a dangerous factor in the situation.

There are members of the general staff who believe that Jaudenes, the insurgent leader, and the thorn in the flesh of President Morales, will not submit to seeing cut off a source of revenue upon which he is accustomed to rely without a blow, even though the blow be aimed at a power like the United States. The army has just as thorough an understanding of the Santo Domingo imbroglio and its possibilities for future trouble as has the navy. In fact, a man has just returned to Washington and has given the army officers composing the strategic board all the information, including maps, which is necessary for planning and carrying out a sharp and quick campaign in Santo Domingo if such a campaign becomes necessary.

OPINION HITS PACKERS.

Supreme Court Hands Down Decision in the Beef-Trust Case.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the case of the United States vs. Swift & Co., known as the "beef trust" case, charging conspiracy among the packers to fix prices on fresh meats, etc. The opinion was handed down by Justice Holmes and affirmed the decision of the court below, which was against the packers.

In his opinion Justice Holmes discussed at length the various contentions of the packers and disposed of them individually. He admitted that some of the charges were less specific than desirable, but said this was necessarily true because of the vast extent of the field covered. He added that enough had been shown to prove continued offenses, and an offense of such a nature as to justify the proceeding. The opinion continues the injunction granted against the packers under the Sherman anti-trust law by the lower courts. It was concurred in by all the members of the court.



American railways handle about $12,000,000 worth of grain a year.

No less than 8,132 women in Iowa are employed in agricultural pursuits.

The net profit from the Russian government monopoly in the sale of spirits last year exceeded £40,000,000.

Almost the entire commercial wealth of India, with its population of 300,000,000, is said to be in the hands of less than 90,000 persons.

The building trades of San Francisco, which include sixty unions and 21,000 men, intend to erect a "temple," which will accommodate all the unions and the general officers. It is expected to cost about $100,000.

In 1903 we were Switzerland's best customer, with the sole exception of Germany and Great Britain, leaving behind and far behind, all other countries, even France, Italy and Austria-Hungary, on its own borders.

Official statistics show that the area under crops in Great Britain showed a decrease of 25,000 acres last year on the figures of 1903, the acreage under wheat being 1,375,284, which is the smallest area ever recorded.

The restriction that salmon may not be taken from the waters of southeastern Alaska until after July 1 of each year has been removed, and in view of this it is expected that the catch will be very much larger this year than previously.

It is said that the most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as piano leather. The secret of tanning this leather is known only to a family of tanners in Germany, though the skins from which it is tanned come almost entirely from America.

Working girls in Berlin average nine hours and a half each day, for which they get about $2.80 a week. Only one in five is able to have her own bedroom; the others share their rooms with from one to six other girls. Some of them hardly know what a warm meal means, rye bread being their principal food.

HEPBURN RATE BILL.

Enlarges Commerce Board and Provides for Court.

The bill to regulate railroad rates which was prepared by Chairman Hepburn of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, after consultation with the President and Attorney General Moody, was introduced in Congress.

The bill provides for the abolition of the present Interstate Commerce Commission and its re-creation with a membership of seven. The members are to be appointed by the President. It also provides for a Court of Commerce, to which all appeals from the decisions of the Interstate Commission are to be made. This court will be made up of five Circuit Court judges, who shall be assigned to the Court of Commerce by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The new Court of Commerce will have all the powers of a Circuit Court, and any appeal which may be taken from its decision must be to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Interstate Commerce Commission is given power to fix a reasonable rate on complaint of either shipper or railroad. The decision may be appealed, if at all, to the Court of Commerce within thirty days, and if the Court of Commerce makes no decision the rate fixed by the Interstate Commission becomes operative of its own force within sixty days from the time it is given. The penalty fixed for violation is $5,000 a day fine.

The President is authorized to appoint additional Circuit Court judges to fill vacancies caused by assigning judges to the Court of Commerce. The Interstate Commerce Commission is given authority to modify or suspend any rate it has made, or reopen any case at any time.

It is said that the measure is satisfactory to President Roosevelt and his advisers and the President will favor its enactment, provided no weak spots be found in it, no snag or fatal defect which would render the entire act ineffective or to lead to its condemnation by the Supreme Court on the ground of unconstitutionality.

NEW SENATOR WILL FIGHT.

La Follette Says He Plans to Keep Up Railroad Crusade.

Gov. Robert M. La Follette's election as United States Senator was ratified by both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature Wednesday before a great throng of people. Unless the Legislature enacts into laws the reforms advocated in the State Republican platform Gov. La Follette will decline the election to the Senate and remain in Wisconsin to continue the battle for regulation of railroads.

The Governor's speech was the most sensational ever delivered in the West. It was the first time in the history of the country that a man conditionally accepted an election to the United States Senate. Gov. La Follette said:

"If at the beginning of the session, before any legislation has been enacted, I accept without qualification or explanation the honor you have given me, I fear it may lead to a misunderstanding by the people of the State; that it may undermine their confidence in the final fulfillment of the issues made by them.

"I cannot believe that we can even partly fail in performance of our duty. I cannot at present see what I could do as Governor for these issues, for their fulfillment either in whole or in part, which I could not do equally well, and perhaps more effectively, as United States Senator, in co-operation with the people of the commonwealth.

"But, recognizing, as I must, the present obligations which rest upon me, I am compelled to be in readiness to meet any unforseen issue which may develop. For this reason I say, in accepting your high commission, that if there should appear any conflicting obligation which should be impossible for me to meet as United States Senator, although elected to that position, I shall ask you to recede the honor from me and place it upon another man of your choice."

"Your call invites me to participate in the work which is to deal immediately with the problems which President Roosevelt courageously has pressed upon Congress for solution.

"I appreciate that you have the same sense of obligation to the people of Wisconsin which I have. I realize that if you had not believed that I could better serve the people's interests as United States Senator than as Governor you would not have taken this action to-day."

Gov. La Follette was born in Primrose, Wis., June 14, 1855, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1879. The next year he was admitted to the bar, and from then until 1884 was district attorney of Dane county. Elected to Congress in 1887 he remained a member until 1891, and as a member of the ways and means committee took a prominent part in framing the McKinley tariff bill. In 1901 he was elected Governor of his State on the Republican ticket and re-elected last year after a fight against the machine. Gov. La Follette is leader of the reform forces.

Told in a Few Lines.

Fire at Berlin Heights, Ohio, destroyed Newton Andrews' block and adjoining buildings. Loss $40,000.

Joseph Wilkes and Luke Gay, colored firemen, were instantly killed as a result of a boiler explosion in the Vulcan building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cripple Creek, Colo., mine owners decided to build a new drainage tunnel for the benefit of the Cripple Creek mines, to cost upward of $500,000.

Dr. Ross, naval medical director, located in Panama, in an interview in New Orleans said the only way to avoid heavy mortality on the isthmus is to exterminate the mosquito.

Fire destroyed the frame residence of James Smith, colored, in Bluefield, W. Va., and the charred bodies of Lizzie Parker and Josie Billups were found in the ruins. It is believed the women were murdered.

James M. A. Watson, the clerk in the auditor's office of the District of Columbia, who was accused of embezzling $73,000 of funds intrusted to him by Auditor Petty, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.



Chicago. The weekly review of Chicago trade, published by R. G. Dun & Co., says:

Trade conditions manifest a cohesiveness which has gathered strength from the week's activity in important branches. The primary markets for foodstuffs maintained steadiness in both grain and provisions; jobbing transactions in general merchandise for spring deliveries opened up well, and manufacturers negotiated new business engaging capacity in a large degree. Prices have become more clearly defined for raw material and factory product, and their firmness makes it less difficult to close undertakings involving heavy outlays.

Lumber, leather and finished steel were in good demand, and additions made to active furnaces reflect further gain in the consumption of pig iron. Marketing of grain and live stock exhibits increase, and, despite the obstacles of severe weather in the West, railroad earnings emphasized the movement of commodities.

Recent bank statements disclose an ample supply of money, and the higher total loans over two months ago made a better showing than had been expected. Mercantile collections generally are without adverse features, defaults being lower in both number and liabilities.

Traveling salesmen have forwarded satisfactory orders for staple merchandise and report favorably as to the trade prospect. Forward business thus far accumulated makes a good showing in dry goods, clothing and footwear. Jobbers expect some expansion in their operations, and little hesitancy is seen in securing supplies for country requirements. Consumption of winter lines has made notable progress, frequent recorders indicating that replenishment is going on at numerous interior points.

Grain shipments, 2,291,463 bushels, present a slight excess over those a year ago, and receipts, 3,419,381 bushels, compare with 4,173,512 bushels. Price changes were fractional; corn closing higher, wheat and oats lower. Domestic demand for provisions was of fair volume, quotations showing no change in pork, but being a shade off in lard and ribs.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 31, against 48 last week and 37 a year ago.

New York. Bradstreet's report on the general outlook of the country has this to say:

Industry maintains a position of pre-eminent activity, while distributive trade for spring, not as yet fully open, lacks definite form in some lines. The holding-off tendency hitherto noted in the cotton goods trade continues, but in woolen goods fall fabrics have been opened at a notable advance, shoe and leather goods show increased activity, hardware and groceries are being sold freely, and lumber is strong at higher prices than last year, and with manufacturers active, though ultimate distribution is curtailed by seasonal influences. The feeling is one of great confidence in the future.

Business failures in the United States for the week ended Jan. 19 numbered 304, against 295 last week, 266 in the like week in 1904, 253 in 1903, 292 in 1902 and 281 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 37, as against 24 last week and 25 in the week a year ago.



Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.60; hogs, shipping grades, $4.00 to $4.90; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $5.50; wheat, No. 2, $1.17 to $1.19; corn, No. 2, 41c to 43c; oats, standard, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 75c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $13.00; prairie, $6.00 to $11.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 29c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 26c; potatoes, 20c to 35c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $4.75; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, $1.18 to $1.20; corn, No. 2 white, 42c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.80; hogs, $4.00 to $4.90; sheep, $4.00 to $5.75; wheat, No. 2, $1.11 to $1.12; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.00; hogs, $4.00 to $4.95; sheep, $2.00 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2, $1.20 to $1.21; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 83c to 84c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $4.65; hogs, $4.00 to $5.55; sheep, $2.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, $1.20 to $1.22; corn, No. 3 yellow, 45c to 47c; oats, No. 3 white, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, $1.09 to $1.13; corn, No. 3, 41c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 79c to 81c; barley, No. 2, 51c to 52c; pork, mess, $12.77.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, $1.16 to $1.18; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c; clover seed, prime, $7.57.

New York—Cattle, $3.50 to $5.05; hogs, $4.00 to $5.00; sheep, $3.00 to $5.75; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.19 to $1.20; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, natural, white, 37c to 38c; butter, creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, western, 27c to 30c.

CRIPPS, THE CARRIER

BY

R. D. BLACKMORE

Author of "LORNA DOONE," "ALICE LORRAINE," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER II.

"Of all slow people in this slow place I am quite certain that there is none so slow as Cripps, the carrier."

This "hot spackle," as the patient Zaccheary would perhaps have called it, passed the lips of no less a person than old Squire Oglander. He, on the 29th day of December (the day after that we began with), was hurrying up and down the long, straight walk of his kitchen garden, and running every now and then to a post of vantage, from which he could look over the top of his beloved holly hedge, and make out some of the zig-bags of the narrow lane from Beckley. A bitter black frost had now set in, and the Squire knew that if he wanted anything more fetched out of his ground, or anything new put into it, it might be weeks before he got another chance of doing it. So he made a good bustle, and stumped, and ran, and did all he could to arouse his men, who knew him too well to concern themselves about any of his menaces.

"I tell you we are all caught napping, Thomas, I tell you we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. The frost is an inch in the ground already. Artichokes, carrots, parsnips, beet-root, even horse-radish for our Christmas beef—and upon my soul, a row of potatoes never even dug yet! Unless I am after you at every corner—well, I am blessed if I don't see our keeping onions!"



MR. OGLANDER HELD UP THE BRIGHT WREATH OF HAIR.

"Now, measter, 'ee no call to be so grum! None of they things'll be a hap-orth the worse. The frost'll ony swaten 'em."

"You zany, I know all your talk. Hold your tongue. Sweeten them indeed! And, when we want them, are we to dig them with mattocks, pray? Or do you thick-heads expect it to thaw to order when the pot is bubbling? Stir your lazy legs, or I'll throw every one of you on the workhouse, the moment the first snow falls."

The three men grinned at one another, and proceeded leisurely. They knew much better than the Squire himself what his gentle nature was.

"Man and boy," said the eldest of them, speaking below his breath, as if this tyranny had extinguished him; "in this here geardeu have I worked, man and boy, for threescore year, and always gi'en satisfaction. Workuss! What would his father a' said, to hear tell in this geardeu of workuss? Workuss! Well, let us coom, if a' will! Can't be harder work."

"Tummuss, Tummuss, you may say that;" said another lazy rascal, shaking his head, with his heel on his spade, and then wiping his forehead laboriously; "'tis the sweat of our brow, Tummuss, none of 'em thinks on—but there, they was boon to be driving us!"

Squire Oglander made as if he heard them not; and then he hurried to the hedge again, and stood on the wall of the leaf-mould pit, and peered over the beard of hollies. And this time he spied in the distance Cripps, or at any rate the tilt of the Crippsian cart, jogging sedately to the rhythm of the feet of Dobbin.

"Hurrah!" cried the Squire, who was still as young in mind as if he had no body. "By George, we shall be just in time. Never mind what I said, my lads, I was a little bit cross, I know. Take out the crumbs from the bottom of your trenches, and go two inches deeper. Our new potatoes are come at last!"

Squire Oglander, having retired now from the army and all warfare, was warmly devoted to the hearts of peace. Farming, planting, gardening, breeding, training of dogs, and so on—all of these quiet delights fell softly on a very active mind, when the vigor of the body began to fail. He loved his farm, and he loved his garden, and all his attempts at improvement, and nothing better than to point out his own mistakes to rash admirers. But where is the pleasure of showing things to strangers who know nothing? The old man's grand delight of all was to astonish his own daughter, his only child, Grace Oglander.

This it was that made him work so hard at the present moment. He was determined to have his kitchen garden in first rate winter order by the time his daughter should come home from a visit to her aunt at Cowley. Now this sister, Mrs. Fermitage, had promised to bring home their joint pet Gracie in time for the dinner at 5 o'clock that very day, and to dine there with them; so that it was needful to look alive, and to make quick step of everything. Moreover this good Squire had some little insight into the ways and meaning of the weather of the neighborhood. He knew as well as a short-tailed field mouse that a long frost was coming. The sharp dry rustle of the upturned leaves of holly and of ivy, the heavy stoop of the sullen sky, the patches of spaded mould already browning with powdery crispness, the upward shivering look of the grass, and the lose of all gloss upon everything, and the shuddering rattle in the teeth of a man who opened his mouth to the wind at all—many other things than these, as well as all of them, were here.

But the strange thing, in this present matter, was that Squire Oglander was bent not only on digging potatoes, but also on planting them, this very day. Forsooth it was one of his fixed dates in the chronicles of the garden, that happen what might, or be the season whatsoever it chose to be, new potatoes and peas he would have by the last day of May, at the latest. And this without any ignoble resort to forcing-pit, hotbed, or even cold frame; under the pure gaze of the sky, by that time they must be ready. But in the highlands of Oxfordshire this requires some skill and management. In the first place, both pea and potato must be of a kind that is ready to awake right early; and then they must be humored with a very choice place; and after that they must be shielded from the winter's rages. If all these "musts" can be compelled with, and several "ifs" are solved aright, the gardener may hope to get pleasure from his early work.

"Inside and outside, all look alive!" cried the Squire, running to and fro; "Gracie will be home; Miss Grace, I mean, and not a bit of fire in the drawing room grate! No Christmas boxes for any of you! Now, I did not mean that, Mary, as you might know. Inkide, the women and outside, the men—now what is this paper for, my dear?"

"That there Cripps, sir, have a agent un in. He be gettin' so perrikular!"

"Quite right. Quite right. Business is business. No man can be too particular. Let him sit down. He wants me to sign this paper, does he? Very well; tell him to come next week. My fingers are cramped with the wind. Tell Cripps—now don't you be in such a hurry, Mary; Cripps is not a marrying man."

"As if I would touch him, with a pair of tongs, sir! A Hookham to have a Cripps, sir! A man who always smells as if he had been a' combing a horse!"

"Ah, poor Mary, the grapes are sour. Tell bachelor Cripps to send in the bag. And bring me the little truck basket, Mary; I dare say that will hold them. Just in time, they are only just in time. To-morrow would have been a day too late."

The Squire was to pay a guinea for this bushel of early Oakleaf potatoes, a sort that was warranted to beat the Ashleaf by a fortnight, and to crop tenfold as much. The bag had been sent by the Henley coach from a nursery, and left at the "Black Horse" in St. Clement's, to be called for by the Beckley carrier.

"Stay now," cried the Squire; "now I think of it we will unpack the bag in the brewery, Mary. They have had a fire there all the morning. And it will save making any mess in here. Miss Grace is coming, bless her heart! And she'll give it to me, if she finds any dirt."

"But, sir, if you please, Master Cripps never hurryeth."

"Well, we don't want Cripps. We only want the bag. Jem will bring it into the brewery, if you want to sit with Cripps. Cripps is tired, I dare say. These young men's legs are not fit for much. Stop—call old Thomas; he's the best after all. If I want a thing done, I come back to the old folk after all."

"Well, sir, I don't think you have any reason to say that. Howsomever, here cometh Mr. Kale. Mr. Kale, if you please, you be wanted."

Presently Thomas Kale, the man who had worked so long in the garden there, followed his master across the court, with the bag of potatoes on his back. The weight was a trifle, of course, being scarcely over half a hundredweight; but Thomas was too old a hand to make too light of anything.

"I've knowed the time," he said, setting down the sack on the head of an empty barrel, "when that there weight would have failed, you might say, to crook my little finger. Now, make so bold—do you know the raison?"

"Why, Thomas, we cannot expect to be always so young as we were once, you know."

"Nout to do wi' it. Less nor nout. The raison lie all in the vittels, maister; the vittels is fallen from what they was."

"Thomas, you give me no peace with your victuals. You must groan to the cook, not to me, about them. Now cut the cord. Why, what has Cripps been about?"

The bag was made of stout gray canvas, not so thick as sacking, and as the creases of the neck began to open, under the slackening cord, three or four red stripes were shown, such as are sometimes to be found in the neck of a leather mail bag, when the postmaster has been in a hurry, and dropped his wax too plenteously. But the stripes in these creases were not dry and brittle, as of sun sealing wax, but clammy and damp, as if some thick fluid had oozed from dripping fingers.

"I don't like the look of it," cried the old Squire; "Cripps should be more careful. He has left the bag down at his brother the butcher's. I am sure they never sent it out like this. Not that I am of a squeamish order, but still—good heavens! What is this that I see?"

With scarcely time for his cheeks to blanch, or his firm old hands to tremble, Squire Oglander took from the mouth of the sack a coil of long, bright golden hair. The brown shade of the potatoes beneath it set off its glistening beauty. He knew it at a glance; there was no such hair in all Oxfordshire but his Gracie's. A piece of paper was roughly twisted in and out the shining wreath. This he spread in the hollow of his palm, and then put on his spectacles, and read by the waning light these words, "All you will ever see of her."

CHAPTER III.

Worth Oglander, now in his seventieth year, although he might be a trifle fat, was a truly hale and active man. His limbs were as sound as his conscience; and he was well content with his life and age. He had seen a good deal of the world and of enemies, in the stirring times of war. But no wrong lay in the bottom of his heart, no harm ever done to any one, except that he had killed a few Frenchmen, perhaps, as all Englishmen used to be forced to do.

"Whoever has played this trick with me," said the Squire, as soon as he recovered himself, "is, to say the least of it, a blackguard. Even for a Christmas joke, it is carrying things a great deal too far. I have played, and been played, many practical jokes, when there was nothing else to do. But this is beyond—Thomas, run and fetch Cripps. I will get to the bottom of this, I am resolved."

In a minute or two Master Cripps came in. His face was a little flushed, from the power of the compliments paid to Mary, but his eyes were quite firm.

"Servant, sir," he said, touching his forelock, nearly of the color of clover hay; "all correct, I hope, Squire, safe and sound and in good condition. That's how I deliver all goods."

"Tell me the meaning of this." As he spoke Mr. Oglander held up the bright wreath of hair and pointed to the red stains on the sack. Cripps, as behooved a slow-minded man, stared at the hair, and the bag, and the Squire, the roof of the brewery, and all the tubs, and then began feeling in his hat for orders.

"Cripps, are you dumb; are you tipsy, or what? Or are you too much ashamed of yourself?"

"I ain't done naught for to be ashamed of—me nor my father avoore me."

"Then will you tell me what this means? Are you going to keep me all night?"

"Squire, I never, I never see'd 'un. I know no more than the dead, I do."

"Where did you get the bag? Was it like this? Who gave it to you? Have you let it out of sight? Did you see anybody come near it?"

"Squire, I can't tell'e such a many things. They heft up the bags to me at the 'Black Horse,' where the bags is always left for you. I took no heed of 'un, out of common. And no one have a fitched him since, but me."

(To be continued.)

Czarina Is a Vandal.

A peculiar alteration made by the Czarina has been much talked about and criticised in St. Petersburg. She has had the study of Alexander II., which up to now has been preserved untouched, turned into a bathroom. In this room Alexander II. signed the manifesto which abolished serfdom in Russia, and thus gave liberty to 23,000,000 of his subjects. "However long I may live I shall never be able to do a better deed." Alexander said when he had signed it. He expressed the wish that the room should remain just as it was. For forty years nobody touched this sacred spot. But now, by order of the Czarina, all the documents and historical records have been put into a lumber room. The Imperial Library in St. Petersburg has taken steps to have at least the historical documents saved.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Exceptional Case.

Nell—Does he really love you so much?

Belle—Well, he says he'd rather make love to me than eat.

Nell—Oh, any man would say that.

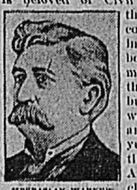
Belle—Yes, but you don't know how fond of eating he is.—New York Times.

Cynical.

Cynicus—The propagation of the human race depends upon early marriages. Sillicus—How do you make that out? Cynicus—Well, if a man waited until he was really old enough to get married he wouldn't.—Philadelphia Record.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Congressman Vespasian Warner, nominated for Pension Commissioner, is beloved of Civil War veterans throughout the country. Starting in life as a newsboy, he was but a mere youth when the war broke out, but at once he went to the front and served for five years, part of the time as a private. After hostilities closed he entered Harvard and was graduated from the law department of that university in 1868. Returning to his home at Clinton, Ill., he began the practice of law, and speedily won prominence in public affairs. His Congressional experience began with the Fifty-fourth Congress, and he has been nominated by acclamation for every term since that time. He was born at Mount Pleasant (now Farmer City), Ill., April 23, 1842.



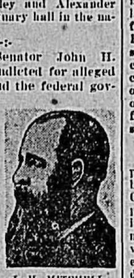
VESPASIAN WARNER.

:—:

The Minnesota State Historical Society may take steps to have statues of Henry Hastings Sibley and Alexander Ramsey placed in statuary hall in the national capitol.

:—:

United States Senator John H. Mitchell, who was indicted for alleged conspiracy to defraud the federal government of public lands, has been a resident of Oregon for forty-four years. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1835, obtained a common school education, studied and practiced law, removed to California and thence to Oregon, where he has been prominent for over a quarter of a century. Senator Mitchell has been a member of the United States Senate four times; first, he was chosen in 1872 and served until 1879. He was re-elected in 1885 and again in 1891. In 1897, however, twenty-eight members of the Oregon House refused to take the oath of office, and he was defeated. He was sent back to the Senate in 1901 to succeed George W. McBride, and his term expires in 1907.



J. H. MITCHELL.

:—:

Purcell Powless, a full-blooded Oneida Indian, grandson of a former chief of the tribe, is a motorman in St. Louis.

:—:

Rear Admiral George Wood Pigman, U. S. N., soon to retire, entered the naval academy in 1861.

:—:

F. H. Trimble, a student at Morningside college, Sioux City, has sailed for China, where he will teach Chinese boys American handicraft. Mr. Trimble's work is to be entirely new in the missionary field in China. He will introduce and take charge of an industrial department at the Boys' Theological school at Hing-Wa. The main lines of work will be cotton weaving and the manufacture of rattan furniture. At the start employment will be given to fifty Chinese boys who will work their way through school. After the industrial work is well under way at Hing-Wa it is to be extended to many other schools in that part of the empire.



F. H. TRIMBLE.

:—:

Henry Merwin Shrady has been intrusted with the modeling of the Grant memorial to be erected in Washington at a cost of $250,000. Shrady's father was the physician who attended Gen. Grant in his last illness.

:—:

Professor Charles P. Neill, who has been appointed Commissioner of Labor by President Roosevelt, to succeed Carroll D. Wright, has been a resident of the capital for many years, and is popular on account of his identification with charity work. Since a short time after the founding of the Catholic University he has occupied the chair of social and political economy in that institution. Professor Neill gained wide distinction as assistant recorder to the commission that arbitrated the differences between the anthracite coal operators and the striking miners.



CHARLES P. NEILL.

:—:

The Rev. Elis Jaffe of Pretoria, South Africa, is officiating at a Jewish synagogue in Baltimore at present, and may become permanent cantor of the congregation.

:—:

John and Maurice Reid, brothers, work a farm together near Waterbury, Conn., but have not spoken to each other in ten years.

:—:

Arthur Raikes, new British minister to Chili, leaves this week for his post. He has been a member of the British embassy at Washington.

:—:

Prof. William P. Trent has finished a volume furnishing a select anthology of the writings of southern authors from earliest times to the present.

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS.

The Senate and House were in session three minutes Monday evening. Speaker Shurtleff called the House to order at 5:45 o'clock, time having been allowed for all the afternoon trains to get in. Half the members were in their seats. No business of importance was done.

:—:

Legislation directed at telephone and sleeping car companies had the call in both houses Tuesday. In the upper branch Senator Burnett introduced a bill giving municipal corporations authority to fix and regulate the price of telephone rates. In the House Mr. Sheen of Peoria offered a measure requiring all telephone companies to provide for an interchange of connections, so a subscriber of one company may telephone over the lines of that company and an intersecting company to whatever city he may desire to reach. Mr. Hearn of Adams introduced the bill which seeks to regulate sleeping car rates. His measure provides a maximum charge of 50 cents per 100 miles for a lower berth and 35 cents for an upper berth. A fine of $100 to $500 for each violation is fixed. Chicago legislation also came in for considerable attention. In the Senate, Senator Clark offered an act giving park commissioners power to extend park limits where parks border upon public waters and the right to lease or sell park lands. The object of the measure is to authorize the extension of Grant Park on the lake front in Chicago, and to provide for the boulevard connection of the South Park system with the Lincoln Park system. Senator Lundberg of Chicago introduced a bill authorizing an increase of the park levy from 2 to 3 mills on each dollar of taxable property, the object of the measure being to provide funds for the connection of the park systems and their further improvement.

:—:

Civil service bills and a number of primary election law reform bills pledged by the Republican party and urged by Gov. Deneen in his ante-election campaign and his inaugural message were introduced in both branches of the Illinois Legislature Wednesday. The bills will be taken up immediately and reported out for passage within the next ten days. Two civil service bills were introduced in the House by Representative Norden of Cook, and one in the Senate by Senator McKenzie, both being chairmen of the civil service committees in the respective branches. Both State bills provide for civil service in the State charitable institutions, about 2,200 in all. It had been intended to have Chairman Thomas Rinaker of the primary elections introduce the primary bill, which arrived from Chicago before the House assembled, but after a short conference it was decided the bill should come directly from Speaker Shurtleff, and have the influence back of it that usually is recognized in a Speaker's measure. The bill provides for the primary elections of all parties casting more than 20 per cent of the total vote in cities and counties, on the second Saturday in April, 1906, and every two years thereafter in every county of the State, the polls to be open outside of Chicago from 7 in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening. In Chicago the polls will open at the same hour and close at 7 o'clock. All county conventions shall be held on the Tuesday following the primaries.

:—:

Representative Glackin of Cook on Thursday introduced a bill in the House providing for the appropriation of $200,000 for the erection of a sanitarium for the care and treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis. Mr. Montgomery of Madison offered a bill providing for a uniform system of text books in the State and a maximum scale of cash prices at which the commission, which the bill creates, shall sell the books. Senator Dixon introduced a bill in the Senate authorizing the Chicago South Park Commissioners to issue bonds. The object of the bill is to give the commissioners money with which to make further improvements in Grant Park.

:—:

A brief session of the House Friday was devoted to second reading of House bills and first reading of Senate bills. There was not a quorum present. Speaker Shurtleff presided. After a short prayer by Chaplain Bradford the reading of bills began. Two bills were introduced by unanimous consent—one by Representative Samuel E. Erickson of Chicago to stamp out race-track betting, and the other by Representative Isaac B. Craig of Mattoon, affecting the liability of railroads in cases where employes are injured in the performance of their duties. Leave was asked to send the latter to second reading without reference. A chorus of objections followed and the bill was referred to the committee on judiciary. Adjournment was taken until 5:30 Monday afternoon. In exactly one minute two Senators and Lieut. Gov. Sherman complied with the constitutional requirement of adjourning the Senate over a legislative day.

Committees of the Senate.

County and Township Organization—Tiffany, chairman; Bare, Parker, Rees.

Elections—Chafee, chairman; Dunlap, McShane, Burnett, Farnum, Curtis, Bartley, Templeton, Brown, Jandus, Powers, Hull, Cunningham.

Chicago Charter—Haas, chairman; Lundberg, Juul, Brown, Dixon, Farnum, Hall, Galpin, Mueller, McShane, Clark, Humphrey, Barr, Berry, Templeton, Evans, Jandus, Powers, Maher, Hull, Burton.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bills—Pemberton, chairman; Haas, Farnum, Parker, Rainey, Kunz.

Preferred Insurance — Stubblefield, chairman; Burton, Henson, Pemberton, Gardner, Helm, Bare, Maher, Rainey, Kunz, Rees.

Judiciary—Humphrey, chairman; Chafee, Berry, Galpin, McElvain, Acton, Dunlap, Henson, Burnett, Hamilton, Dixon, Barr, Lundberg, McKenzie, Juul, Bartley, Helm, Parker, Evans, Jandus, Maher, Burton, Cunningham, Hull, Sucher.

Agriculture and Horticulture—McCabe, chairman; Pemberton, Bare, McElvain, Houser, Dunlap, Stubblefield, Hughes, Rees, Burton, Kunz.

Building and Loan Associations—Dunlap, chairman; Haas, Chafee, Hughes, Acton, Waller, Hamilton, Jandus, Kunz.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Whenever the Senate debates develop into personal colloquies; when one man after another joins in the discussion and remarks are made from the seats of Senators and the presiding officer is ignored; when the Senate becomes disorderly and needs to be admonished—then does President pro tem. Frye call the venerable Senator Pettus, of Alabama, to the chair and watch the result. Pettus will not allow one Senator to interrupt another without first addressing the chair and through the presiding officer obtaining the consent of the Senator entitled to the floor. A running debate is very difficult under such conditions, and the colloquies are interspersed by interruptions of the chair, who declares first one and then another Senator out of order. The Alabama Senator performs this duty with such an air of gravity and an evident desire for decorum that no Senator can take offense.

:—:

The United States government, through the Department of Justice, has brought suit in the United States District Court at St. Paul to enjoin the General Paper Company from further operations. The suit is brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, and its object is to break up a combination which is alleged to control the production, sale and distribution of paper in nearly the whole country west of Indiana. This conspiracy in restraint of trade, as described in the petition of the Department of Justice, is carried on through a selling company of nominal capital, the stock of which is held by 25 manufacturing companies. This selling company—the General Paper Company—is the exclusive selling agency for the product of all the companies, and limits the output, fixes the prices and allots territory.

:—:

When United States Senator Philander C. Knox purchased the fine farm on which he now resides at Valley Forge he engaged in the milk business, supplying his neighbors with the product of his thoroughbred herd. Miss Frederick, daughter of Dr. Charles Frederick, who resides about a mile from the Knox farm, had for quite a number of years been supplying the villages of Valley Forge, but when placed in competition with the Senator's herd the customers of Miss Frederick began to fall off very materially. When it came to the ears of Senator Knox that he had as a competitor in business the pretty daughter of the aged country physician he proceeded to dispose of his cows, and since that time Miss Frederick has had an undisputed monopoly of the milk trade of Valley Forge.

:—:

The total issue of the commemorative series of postage stamps for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition reached only 287,990,200, as compared with a total for the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago of 2,014,233,100. The issue was even less than of the special stamps for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, which was 324,070,000. The total issue of special stamps for the Omaha exposition, covering the two-year period, was 252,532,440. The only reason for the falling off in the number of these special stamps issued given by Major Reeves, chief of the stamp division of the Postoffice Department, is that such newness soon wore off, and the people were satisfied with the ordinary regulation stamp.

:—:

One thing which Postmaster General Wynne mentioned in his annual report ought surely to receive prompt attention. That is the peril to railway mail-clerks through the use of mail-cars that are of lighter construction than the other coaches in the train. During the last fiscal year twenty-one clerks were killed and four hundred and thirty-nine injured. The position of the mail-car in the train is necessarily dangerous. The government pays the railroads liberally, and has a right to insist that the cars in which the mail is carried shall be strong and safe.

:—:

Russia has been informally notified by the United States government that owing to the limited time at the disposal of the short session of the American Congress further negotiations on the subject of the proposed Russian-American arbitration treaty will be postponed. Only those treaties which are of uniform model can be laid before the Senate this session.

:—:

The gross postal receipts for the fifty largest postoffices in the country for December, 1904, as compared with December, 1903, show a net increase of about 9 per cent. The highest increase was 2 per cent at Peoria, Ill. The receipts at New York increased almost 6 per cent and Chicago almost 14 per cent.

:—:

Secretary Hay sent a second circular note to the powers last month regarding the second peace conference proposed by the United States. Practically all the powers addressed have accepted the invitation in principle, while leaving open the questions of date and scope. Secretary Hay suggests that a further exchange of views be effected through the international bureau under the control of the permanent administrative council of The Hague.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 58 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago.		Ar. Antioch.
8:35 AM	No. 5, Daily ex Sunday	10:40 AM
1:30 PM	No. 7, Daily ex Sunday	3:15 PM
4:00 PM	No. 13, Daily	6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch.		Ar. Chicago.
7:13 AM	No. 14, Daily	10:20 AM
11:17 AM	No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday	1:45 PM
4:29 PM	No. 6, Daily ex Sunday	6:15 PM
9:08 PM	No. 2, Daily	10:50 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.

GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

J. C. JAMES, JR., V. C.,
C. M. CONNER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

W. A. TAYLOR, Sec. M. J. HUBER, W. M.

HE REVISED THE RULES.

Finally Budget Was Reduced to One Important Section.

"Before we were married," cogitated the round-shouldered but otherwise upright man, as he proceeded with his task of drying the dishes, which his wife had left in an untidy state when she departed for the convocation of the sewing circle, "I concocted—in my mind—quite a long series of by-laws and regulations which should govern and shape our married life. There were rules and formulas calculated, so, I believed, to fit almost any emergency that might arise; and from time to time I added codicils to it, as they occurred to me, till in the end it was a veritable constitution, duly authorizing two to live cheaper than one and happier than anybody else.

"But shortly after the ceremony which made us two souls with but a single thought, as they say in stories, I began, little at a time, to amend the document—it was a mental one, as I said before—and, strange as it may appear, the more amendments I added the shorter it became, till now, after the lapse of fourteen years of wedded bliss, my constitution is so reduced that it is composed of only one section, which is as follows:

"*Section* 1. What my wife says is law!"—London Tit-Bits.

Spoiled Her Beauty.

Harriet Howard of 209 W. 34 st., New York, at one time had her beauty spoiled with skin trouble, She writes: I had Salt Rheum or Eczema for years, but nothing would cure it until I used Bucklen's Arnica salve. A quick and sure healer for cuts burns and sores. 25 cents at Swans drug store.

Pointers on Dress.

Max O'Rell said the German women are covered, the English clothed, the American arrayed, the French dressed. This would certainly imply that the French woman is the best dressed though often the most simply. The older one grows the more carefully and thoughtfully must clothes be selected, else they often add the weight of years to the wearer.

Stringent Rules for Motors.

Austrian motorists are up in arms against a bill which has just been laid before the reichsrath. By this bill the motorist is held to be responsible for all accidents in which he is concerned, unless he can prove that they are directly caused by the fault of another party. Cars which cannot be driven at more than twelve and a half miles an hour are exempt.

The many friends of G. H. Hausan, engineer L. E. & W. R. R. at present living in Lima, O., will be pleased to know of his recovery from threatened kidney disease. He writes: "I was cured by using Foley's Kidney Cure, which I recommend to all, especially trainmen who are usually similiarly afflicted." Sold by J. H. Swan.

$100 on a Full House.

A full house greeted Dr. Griffin Sunday morning at the M. E. Church at the quarterly meeting service. One hundred dollars was raised to meet unpaid bills.—Richfield (N. Y.) Mercury.

English Patrol Boxes.

The box or cabin in which a telephone is placed is called in England a "telephonium" or "phonium."

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00
Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

Ayer's

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cherry Pectoral

Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 40 years. It is the best medicine in the world, I know, for all throat and lung troubles."
Mrs. J. K. NORCROSS, Waltham, Mass.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

The Lungs

Daily action of the bowels is necessary. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

A Waste of Time.

Health Commissioner Darlington, of New York, was talking about the water supplies of the world's great cities. A foreign city was mentioned that, after a great deal of expensive investigation, had decided not to improve its notoriously impure water service, and the commissioner said:

"That reminds me of a magistrate I heard about the other day.

"A man was arrested and brought before this magistrate, and the case was argued pro and con for a long while. The magistrate listened intently, and he made numerous notes. To the eloquent arguments of the lawyer for the defense he would nod vigorous approval. A little later the passionate periods of the lawyer for the prosecution would cause him to murmur low phrases of assent and encouragement.

"Finally, exhausted, the lawyers ceased to talk. They had said everything they could think of. They had no more ideas left.

"Then the magistrate, looking down over his spectacles, said heavily:

"'Dis gase has been ferry ably argued on both sides, and dere haf been some ferry nice points of law brought up. I shall dake dree days to gonsider dese boints, but I shall eventually decide for the blaintiff.'"

Children Poisoned.

Many children are poisoned and made nervous and weak, if not killed outright, by mothers giving them cough syrups containing opiates. Foley's Honey and Tar is a safe and certain remedy for coughs, croup and lung troubles, and is the only prominent cough medicine that contains no opiates or other poisons. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Happiness.

"If you wait for happiness to come to you," said a shrewd observer, "you will wait till the last train has gone, and so you'll miss your chance to reach it." The way to happiness is not traveled by sitting still. Happiness is not a passive state, but the joyous activity of the best and highest powers of the soul.

Greatly in Demand.

Nothing is more in demand than a medecine which meets modern requirements for a blood and system cleanser, such as Dr. Kings New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them. At Swans drug store, 25c., guaranteed.

Dentist Uses His Brains.

A dentist of Bordeaux did not feel that he could leave his business long enough to go to Paris and have the new spectacles that he needed fitted to his nose, which was of a peculiar shape. But he hit upon the ingenious scheme of having a mask of his face made, and, sending it to the optician, together with the numbers of the lenses that he used.

Fatal kidney and bladder troubles can always be prevented by the use of Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Something Like Frost.

So cold is winter in some parts of Russia, that milk is delivered, not in a can or jug, but as a frozen, solid block. A Russian woman once summoned another for having, during a quarrel, knocked her down with the morning's milk thus solidified.

Denmark's Exports of Honey.

Denmark exports 2,500,000 pounds of honey a year.

BEE'S Laxative HONEY AND TAR

An improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies. Cures Coughs, Strengthens the Lungs and Gently Moves the Bowels.

Pleasant to the taste and good alike for Young and Old.

PREPARED BY
Plesnic Medicine Co., Chicago, U. S. A.
Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Automobiles and Women.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—"Automobiles are a good deal like women."

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"Because they are expensive, I suppose?"

"Not exactly. Because they are hard to control, and when they get cranky you don't know what's the matter with them."—Yonkers Statesman.

Making Allowances.

He—What allowance do you think your father ought to make us when we are married?

She—Well, I think if he makes allowances for my extravagance and your income, dear, he will be doing as much as we can expect of him.

The Sacrifice.

Clara—I don't see why you liked that group picture of our society; it wasn't particularly good of you.

Isabelle—I know it, but it was so perfectly horrid of that conceited Miss Gushing!—Detroit Free Press.

How It Might Be Utilized.

"The phonograph is a wonderful thing."

"Yes, indeed. If some people would sing into it and then listen to themselves they might know better than to sing any more."

Little Wizzie Wisdom.



"Who is that shabby looking man over there?"

"He is the president of the bank."

"And who is that well dressed looking gentleman with him?"

"That is his office boy."

"But why——"

"That's just it. The office boy deposits his earnings in the clothing store. The president keeps his in the bank."

Mrs. Malaprop's French.

"Oh, Mrs. Malaprop, I must congratulate you. Your dinner was a complete success. How do you manage?"

"Well, my dear, I just leave everything to Messrs. Tygers and give them *bete noir!*"—Tattler.

Like Mother, Like Son.

Mother—When you are through playing, Tommy, put your toys away. I don't like to do it every time you are tired.

Tommy—You are just like me in that respect, mama.

Holding Out False Hopes.

Mother—Oh, you bad boy! Dirty hands again! I'm afraid you're a hopeless case.

Tommy (eagerly)—Oh, ma, does "hopeless" mean you're goin' to give up talkin' about it?

The Extent of His Acting.

"Do you mean to say Ranter can't act at all?"

"No, I wouldn't say that. I admit if you were to ask him to sit down to dinner with you he'd act like an uncivilized savage."

Explaining It.

"Troubled with sleeplessness, eh?" said the doctor. "Is your trouble of long standing?"

"Yes," replied Popley, "and long walking. The baby's had colic every night for three months."

Nothing Doin'.

"Say," queried the prospective customer, "is my credit good for a shave?"

"Naw," replied the barber. "If you can't raise a dime keep on raisin' whiskers."

Valley of Decision.

Stella—Why are you reading the weather report?

Bella—I don't know whether to encourage the fellow with an auto or the fellow with a sleigh.

The Trouble in His Case.

Mrs. Brown—They say the way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

Mrs. Jones—Yes; but my husband is a dyspeptic, so I suppose it's no thoroughfare.

A Dreadful Disappointment.

"They say he was disappointed in love."

"Yes. Her father failed in business just a week before the day set for the wedding."

Surely Not.

"You know we should love our neighbors, Tommie."

"Oh, mamma! Not if they live in the same flat and play the fiddle."

A Trick of Memory.

"How dare you come home at midnight in this condition, George"

"Excuse me, m'dear, I forgot you were back from mother's."

Better Still.

Tired Tatters—Say, did youse ever see a man-eatin' shark?

Hungry Higgins—Naw; but I seed a man eatin' turkey oncet.

Needed Regulating.

"Say, ma," said the small boy, "my stomach says it's dinner time."

"Run away and play," replied his ma, "your stomach's fast."

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

A Severe Cold for Three Months.

The following letter from A. J. Nusbaum, of Batesville, Ind., tells its own story: "I suffered for three months with a severe cold. A druggist prepared me some medicine, and a physician prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I then tried Foley's Honey and Tar, and eight doses cured me."

Three sizes—25c, 50c, $1.00. The 50 cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the $1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

Do not take chances on a cold wearing away or a cold weakening the system. Remember the name and get the genuine.

Foley's Honey and Tar

There is no case on record of a cold resulting in Pneumonia, or other serious lung trouble, after it had been taken. It stops the cough and heals the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold.

No Case of Pneumonia on Record

JAMES H. SWAN

CHANCES ARE THEY WERE.

Guest Asked for Soft-Boiled Eggs, but They Might Have Been Hard.

The wife of an out-of-town clergyman had been away from home for a week and had left certain light household duties for her husband to attend to during her absence, among them the getting of his own breakfast. On her return she was dismayed to learn that a brother clergyman had come to visit him and had remained one night at the rectory. In fear and trembling she inquired into the details of his entertainment.

"I took him with me to the boarding house for dinner," her husband told her, "so that part was all right; and I knew that you always kept the guest room ready for occupancy, so I was safe on that point. The only thing that I am not sure of having been satisfactory is his breakfast. He said on retiring that he would like to be called at 7 o'clock, and that all he would want to eat would be two soft eggs, so I put on the eggs at exactly 7, and then I called him. He never came down stairs until half-past 8, and there were his eggs boiling in the pot, and they may have been hard boiled for all I know."—New York Times.

Notice.

The Hickstown Debating society announces as its subject for next Friday night, "Which is the hardest, to make a small boy go to bed at night, or to make him get up in the morning?"—Cleveland Leader.

Uselessness of Fretting.

What use is there in fretting, anyway? Has it ever helped you to better living, to accomplish more and to enhance your usefulness, dear reader? No single instance in your whole life can you bring forward. Why not dismiss the usurper?—The Rev. F. W. Fischer.

Peacock a Christmas Delicacy.

Peacock at one time was a favorite Christmas dish in England.

Sickening Shivering Fits.

of ague and malaria, can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure tonic medecine, of especial benefit in malilria for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to quinine, having none of this drugs bad after effects. E. S. Munday of Henrietta, Texas, writes: My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, till he took Elictric Bitters, which saved his life. At Swans drug store; price 50 cents guaranteed.

No Notion of Real Trouble.

"I bet I get into more trouble than any man in this state," volunteered the young fellow who had come in and ordered a Scotch highball. "Nothing in the trouble line overlooks me. Why, I'd be afraid to marry——"

"What! Ain't you married?" ejaculated the red-nosed elderly party who was hovering over the gratis lunch. "Boy, you don't know what trouble is."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Choosing the Best Match.

"Alas," murmured the young girl, "I cannot decide whom to accept. Harold has money and would be the safer of the two, but Reginald would look so handsome at my afternoon receptions."

"My dear," replied her very best friend, "when it comes to a choice between a safety match and a parlor match choose the safety every time."

Dull Times in Adam's Day.

Mrs. Tittle—"What a beautiful world it must have been when there was only Adam and Eve in it! There was nobody to say nasty things about them."

Mrs. Tattle—"But then, they had nothing to talk about."

Mrs. Tittle—"Well, I guess after all the world has improved since their time.—Boston Transcript.

The Sprit of '76.



—Brooklyn Citizen.

A Personal Remark.

"No, madam," said the ladies' tailor, "I can't take a penny off the price of that coat. The figure I quoted just now is the lowest possible."

"But," protested Miss Bargen, "as I told you, I figure that I can——"

"Madam, your figure is simply ridiculous."

"Sir!"—Philadelphia Press.

Up in His Part.

Manager—Now, then, remember that we're depending on your baby to cry lustily during the third scene. Do you think the youngster will do his yelling well.

Actor—He ought to. He's been rehearsing practically day and night for a month or more.

Why Don't They, Indeed?

"Pop."

"Yes, my son."

"They have schools for making civil engineers, don't they?"

"Yes, my son."

"Well, pop, why don't they have 'em for making civil conductors?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Still Bitter.

"She says she was dying to speak to you yesterday when we saw you," remarked the peacemaker.

"Well," replied the belligerent girl, "why doesn't she then?"

"You mean you'd be glad to have her speak to you?"

"No; die."

Love Not Blind.

"Love is blind, you know," said the minister's wife.

"Blind nothing!" exclaimed the parson. "Don't you suppose if it was blind it would sometimes make a mistake and give the minister a little more than a twenty-five cent wedding fee?"

More Than He Bargained For.

"Ah," sighed the sentimental young man, "would that I might induce you to fly with me!"

"Well, I'll go you," replied the practical maid. "Bring an airship around to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock and I'll be ready."

No Microbes for Him.

"Tommie, don't you want one of these kisses?" asked his mother, passing the cake basket.

"No, ma'am," replied Tommie; "I heard sister tell that young man who calls on her that there are microbes in kisses."

For That Tired Feeling.

"So they're out in California now."

"Yes, and they write that it's a great place. It's spring there all the year round."

"Well, well! That must be a great territory for the sale of sarsaparilla."

Was It a Truth.

"He admitted that he was pig-headed about it."

"I don't believe it. A man may admit that he's 'stubborn' or 'determined,' but it's only his neighbors who are 'pig-headed.'"

Proof Positive.

The Heiress—Don't you think he is a sensible young man?

Her Father—Oh, yes. He wants to marry a nice girl whose father has lots of money.

Where He Got Them.

"His nose is like his father's, but where did he get those black eyes?"

"He called me a name yesterday, and I gave them to him."

She Would Have Escaped.

"Oldbuck married. He ought to have married twenty years ago."

"Yes, and some day, perhaps, the girl will wish he had."

TAKE WINE OF CARDUI AT HOME

Are you a sufferer?

Has your doctor been unsuccessful?

Wouldn't you prefer to treat yourself—AT HOME?

Nearly 1,500,000 women have bought Wine of Cardui from their druggists and have cured themselves at home, of such troubles as periodical, bearing down and ovarian pains, leucorrhœa, barrenness, nervousness, dizziness, nausea and despondency, caused by female weakness.

These are not easy cases. Wine of Cardui cures when the doctor can't.

Wine of Cardui does not irritate the organs. There is no pain in the treatment. It is a soothing tonic of healing herbs, free from strong and drastic drugs. It is successful because it cures in a natural way.

Wine of Cardui can be bought from your druggist at $1.00 a bottle and you can begin this treatment today. Will you try it?

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

When Theater-Goers Smoke Most.

"You wouldn't suppose on the first thought that there is any connection between the state of the drama and the retail tobacco trade," says a man who runs a cigar store close to one of the down-town theaters, "but there is such a connection, and it is a close one. On any night when the theater has a musical comedy show or anything of that kind I get twice the business I do when the performance is a comedy, drama or tragedy. Now that I have pointed the thing out you see the reason for it, of course. The lighter forms of entertainment in which the bunching of good looking chorus girls is a feature is attended largely by men who go by themselves. They go out between the acts in crowds, and during the play and after it is over my business is good.

"But with the other kind of show, even though the house be crowded, the bulk of the audience consists of couples. Men take their wives or their sweethearts and, as a general rule, sit still between the acts to discuss the play. The difference is so marked in my business and the fact is so well established that I make it a rule to know the coming shows as long beforehand as possible and govern the kind and amount of stock I have on hand accordingly. The theater naturally runs largely to cigarettes."—Philadelphia Record.

THE WRONG KIND OF LOVE.

Youngster's Recitation of Text Showed Bent of Thought.

William H. Maxwell, the superintendent of the public schools of New York, believes that free meals should be provided for such school children as get insufficient nourishment at home, on the ground that a child suffering from hunger cannot learn its lessons.

Mr. Maxwell was describing the other day the free-meal system of the Paris schools. Suddenly he paused and smiled.

"When this system was introduced in Paris," he said, "a teacher at an English Sunday school explained it to her pupils, and told them that love had caused the system's adoption, and without love the world would be a poor place for children and for all helpless and infirm persons.

"'Next Sunday,' she said, 'I want each of you to come prepared to recite a scriptural verse about love.'

"The next Sunday duly arrived and the children had all prepared their verses. One had 'Love your enemies;' another, 'Little children, love one another,' and so on.

"Finally a small boy with red hair arose. He began in a loud, shrill voice:

"'Song of Solomn, second chapter, fifth verse.'

"And then he recited:

"'Stay with me, flagons, comfort me with apples; for I am sick of love.'"

A Grim Tragedy.

is daily enacted, in thousands of homes, as death claimes in each one another victim of consumption or pneumonia. But when coughs and colds are properly treated, the tragedy is averted. F. G. Huntly of Oaklandon, Ind., writes: My wife had consumption and three doctors gave her up. Finally she took Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which cured her, and today she is well and strong. It kills the germs of all diseases. One dose relieves. Guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00 by J. H. Swan druggist. Trial bottle free.

Pneumonia and LaGrippe.

Coughs cured quickly by Foley's Honey and Tar. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

The prevention of consumption is entirely a question of commencing the proper treatment in time. Nothing is so well adopted to ward off fatal lung troubles as Foley's Honey and Tar. Sold by J. H. Swan.